ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,090—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE PER S. S. "PENINSULAR."

BAGGAGE belonging to Passengers by the P. and O. Steamer "PENINSULAR" should be sent to the VICTORIA DOCKS for SHIPMENT up to 6 P.M., on THURSDAY, 14th instant, or to the P. and O. Company's DOCKYARD, Mazagon, not LATER than 9 A.M., on the Following Day.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1894. 5 P.M.
BL PENINSULAR	5045	4600	A. C. Loggin	15th June.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson.	29th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	13th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B. * HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 26th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	C. Bellen	2,841	500	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 650	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	750	16th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

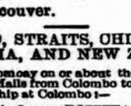
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Waltuschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 12th, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.



DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
ARABIA	G. Read	July 30.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, June 7, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL WAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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TODAR MAL.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 14th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,190 tons, on the 16th June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on the 14th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombasse, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,500 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

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FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

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GLOVES, FEATHERS,
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And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with. Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. " 5-0. 7 do. " 10-0.

KEMP & Co., Ld,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

KEMP'S RAIN GAUGE

Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.

It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel,
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit,
Receiving Bottle,
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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THESE WINES are Well-known for their RECUPERATING and SUSTAINING Qualities, and are, therefore, especially valuable to EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

	Cash. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.	Credit. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 49 8	26 0	Rs. 55 0	29 0
POMMARD	" 29 0	16 0	" 32 8	18 0
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CHABLIS	" 30 0	17 0	" 33 8	19 0

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THE ADMINISTRATORS OF SUNDRY ESTATES, AND OTHERS,

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PINE BOX TO CONTAIN ABOVE
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HAIR DYE

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WE INVITE INSPECTION.

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INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

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—DRESS SUITS."—	85-0
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N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

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GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting. Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

SET OF POCKET DRESSING INSTRUMENTS, Specially Constructed for Students of the Grant Medical College, consisting of—

		Cash.	Credit.
Abscess Knife, Syme's.	Scissors.		
Forceps, Dressing.	Directors.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Forceps, Dissecting.	Probe.	17 8	19 8
Knife, Paget's.			

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AGENTS FOR

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SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
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BROWN SOFT SILK From	6 8
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BEST SPITALFIELD SILK	12 8

WALKING STICKS, SWAGGER CANES, SILVER MOUNTED.
A LARGE CHOICE FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Canada, have APPOINTED Messrs. DE QUADROS and Co., of Bombay, its GENERAL AGENTS for Portuguese India.

ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India.

Bombay, June 12th, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and in the matter of ALCOCK ASHDOWN and Co., LIMITED, "and Reduced."

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition, for confirming a Resolution REDUCING the CAPITAL of the above Company from Rs. 4,00,000 to Rs. 1,75,000, was on the 11th day of June, 1894, presented to the Honorable Mr. Justice STARLING, and is now pending, and that the List of Creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 16th day of July, 1894.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Attorneys to the Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HAJEE OOSMAN HAJEE CHHOTANEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has Contracted and Agreed to SELL to Mr. HAJEE AYULA HAJEE ABDOOL RAHIM NURANI, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or Out, together with the Bungalow, Stable, Cookroom, and Out-houses standing thereon, and the Cocoanut, Plantain and other Trees growing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3926, and New Survey No. 1536, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 4743 and 4744, and Street Nos. 72-73, and Containing by admeasurement 6986 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the property of Krushna Dadoo, on the West by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on the North by a public passage, and on the South by the property of Govind Kafry, and which said premises are surrounded on four sides by a Compound wall and are now in the occupation of the vendor. All persons having any Claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale or otherwise against the said property or any part thereof are requested to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 20, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 12th day of June, 1894.

CRAWFORD, BURDER & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICES of MOTION to the following effect will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 14th instant:—

1. By Cowasji Hormusji, Esq., That sanction be given to the Expenditure of Rs. 2,391, for cost of draining into the Apollo Basin, the buildings shown on the plan marked B.

2. By Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Esq., That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether the Contract for Municipal printing, entered into by him with the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Press, has undergone any modification, and, if so, the reason or reasons which has or have necessitated the modification.

3. By Karsondas Chabildas, Esq., That having regard to the recent declaration of the Government of India, that Bacteriological researches are next to useless in the temperature of this city, it is inexpedient for the Committee appointed to enquire into the question of the quality and distribution of the water supplied to the town, to prosecute their inevstigation into the question which necessitates a minute examination into the Bacteriological and other conditions of the water of the three lakes; that the Committee be requested to suspend further enquiry until arrangements can be satisfactorily made to prosecute their investigations at some convenient station on the heights of the Himalayas. That meanwhile the Standing Committee be asked to prepare estimates of the expenses which may be necessary for the Water Committee to repair to the requisite climate for their scientific investigations.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Office, 12th June, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER DAYAL NARRONJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned TWO PLOTS of GROUND with the Erections thereon to Mr. Juggonnath Shunker Bhende. All persons having any claims thereto by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 103, Medow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from this day, otherwise the Sale in question will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax Ground with the Buildings, Sheds, Trees and Wells thereon, situate at Gamdevi in an Oart, called "Lilavan," in the city and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 345 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 352, Collector's New No. 2220, Old Survey No. 653, New Survey No. 7322, under Ward D No. 2772, and Street No. 2, and bounded as follows:—On the East by a public passage, on the West by a common passage and property of Shunker Ramchandra, on the North by a passage separating the premises from the property late of Madon Bhewjee, now of Anandibai, on the South by the property of Shunker Ramchandra.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax Ground, with the Buildings, Sheds, Trees and Well thereon, situate at Gamdevi in an Oart, called "Lilavan," in the city and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 638 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 352, Collector's New No. 2220, Old Survey No. 653, New Survey No. 7325, under Ward D Nos. 2776 and 2777, and Street Nos. 6 and 7, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Manecksee Merwanjee, on the West partly by the property of Manecksee Merwanjee and Sonabai, daughter of Heerjee Jeewanjee, on the North and South by the property late of Madon Bhewjee, now of Anandibai, which said two Plots are at present in the possession of Gangadhar Bhewjee and other tenants. Together with a Small Plot measuring about 25 square yards, and Privies and Trees standing thereon.

DAPHTARY AND FERREIRA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 12th June, 1894.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VASUDEV KRISHNARAO DHAIRYVAN, Esquire, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Deceased.

MANKUBAI DHAIRYVAN, Widow of the abovenamed Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th day of June, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 11th Day of June, 1894.
Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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THE MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY is prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of 100 BARRELS of ENGLISH COAL TAR of good quality to be Delivered at the General Stores Warehouse, Rayapuram, Madras.

Samples of not less than ONE QUART, each properly sealed and labelled and bearing the name of the Tenderer, must be sent to the undersigned not later than TUESDAY, the 19th of June, 1894.

The Tar should be supplied in Barrels Containing about 37 gallons each. Each Barrel should measure 34 inches long and 26 inches diameter. The weight of the Coal Tar in each barrel should be 4 cwt.

Tenders, which must be endorsed "Tender for Coal Tar," and must specify the Rate per Barrel of 4 cwt., delivered at General Stores, Rayapuram, Madras, must be sent in not later than TUESDAY, the 26th of June, 1894.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the General Storekeeper. Tenders by Telegraph will not be considered.

For each Tender a sum of Rs. 50 must be Deposited with the Company's Cashier. The Deposit of the successful Tenderer will be forfeited in case of failure to take up the Contract.

The successful Tenderer will be required to Sign an Agreement, paying the value of the Stamp fee, and to Deposit with the Company as Security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, Money or Government Securities to the amount of 10 per cent. of the value of the Coal Tar Tendered to be supplied.

The whole quantity required must be Delivered before the End of August, 1894.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent & Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram Terminus, Madras, 21st May, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 525 OF 1891.

POCHAJEE BYRAMJEE BATLIBOI, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

PEROZSHAW FRAMJEE BATTLIWALLA, Parsee, residing at Bandora, in the District of Thana .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Pochajee Byramjee Batliboi, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla, or either of them in the property hereinafter described, that is to say: That piece of land and batty fields and grass land, together with the dwelling-house and messuages and mango and other trees standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Perouz Baug," situate at Bandora, in the Taluka of Salsette, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement eighty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine square yards and one-fourth of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla, and are now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the Receiver appointed herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Gandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 17th Day of April, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

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Do. Two or Three Years	4½	per cent. „

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If paid in India	Commission	¼th per cent.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

CONTAMINATIONS

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,162½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,123
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{5,000 / 2,000}	100 / 100}	100 / 50}	10 p. c.	{155 to160 / 65 to 70}
	{2,000	100	10}		{15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	250	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
harter Bank of India, Australia & China	40,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	625	£12½	6 pr. ct.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Allcock Ashdown	{1,000 / 750}	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	220 / 235
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Balfram Pile	5,000	100	100	10	103
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,950
Bo. New Issue	500	31.	625	10s. 75	1,265
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	50.	3 pr. c	630
Bombay Fibre Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,310
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 30	282½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	280	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharajee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	87
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	3,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	970
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	3	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,010
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Press	1 000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	132½
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	207½
Colaba	600	200	all	all	185
East India	500	1,000	1,000	20	302½
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,170
Fort	500			Nil	105
French	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,150
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	all	410
Hingoll Press Co. Ld	450	500	500	30	450
Changanm	750	400	all	4	105
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahajanpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	170
Motuesi Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	282½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	437½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sawoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	90	180	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	372	200	all	16	200 / 21
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	1,050

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	13
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	50
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 0	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	500	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,190
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000		765
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	535
Coorla Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	410
Coral Mills Co. Ld	5,998	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	700
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800	4 2	660
Howard and Bullough	1 600	500	500	Rs. 1	520
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,115
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	Rs. 50	270
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		117½
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	000	35	240
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	575
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	570
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahoob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,570xd
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	8	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,250	1,000	1 00.	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	Da
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,310
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	332½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Veelshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	950	500	500	15	500
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000		500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-6
China Leaf	"	29-4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	29-5 "
Do. do. new	"	24-12 "
Australia do.	"	29-3
Bombay do.	"	29-0
English Sovereigns	"	13-4
Do. Dresden	"	13-4
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	94-0
Do. 178 do.	"	94-8
Carolus Dollars	"	205 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	185
France pieces	"	310

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Evening Party to Mr. M. C. Turner, Warden Road, Breach Candy, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Elwick (s), from Middlesborough ; and Tarapaca (s), Bangkok.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Naderi (s), for Jedda, &c. ; Karagola (s) and Bahaduri (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Taif entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Elwick yesterday ; the steamer Mombassa left it on Monday, and the steamer Naderi yesterday.

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT.—The many friends of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., will be glad to learn that the worthy Baronet celebrated the seventy-second anniversary of his birth yesterday.

ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—On Monday noon, a labourer, named Jothee Baneeba, aged twenty-five years, was seated below a tier of linseed bags in the godown, belonging to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, at Callian Street, when the tier gave way, and one of the bags fell on his right leg fracturing the bone below the knee. Jothee was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured leg was amputated.

BRANDED TO DEATH.—The woman Succoo, who branded a girl, named Dhondi, by means of a heated iron, was, yesterday, brought up before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Wilson, on the charge of man-slaughter ; but as the enquiry held by the coroner touching the death of the girl has not been completed, the case was remanded until Tuesday next.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Lancers.....Trisl by Jury.....D'Albert
Overture.....Banditen Streiche.....Suppe
Valse.....Dolores.....Waldteufel
Selection.....The Pirates of Penzance...Sullivan
Gavotte.....Heimliche Liebe.....J Resch
Galop.....Iris.....Faust

NO SURVEY CERTIFICATES FOR PASSENGERS.—Mr. James B. Mackay, an assistant conservator of the Port, appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and applied for a summons against Captain W. Pangge, of the s. s. Panto, for bringing from South Africa to this port fifty-one deck passengers without being provided with a survey certificate. The vessel arrived in harbour on the 5th instant, and either the captain or the owner of the ship was liable to pay the penalty of Rs. 1,000 under Act 7 of 1884. The summons was granted.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY OPIUM OFFICIALS.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared on behalf of Mahomed Hassanji, a milkman, and applied for and obtained a summons against Mr. Rustom Pestanji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs, and Jadowji Khodidas, Licensed Opium Farmer for Bombay, on a charge of assault. Applicant in his information alleged that, on the 9th instant, he had occasion to go to the Customs Office, at 11-30 a.m. He met Jadowji there, who called him "soor" and pointing him out to Mr. Rustom said : "This is the soor who gave evidence against Damji and in favour of the missionaries." Thereupon Mr. Rustom came up and abusing him, said "why have you come here ?" and immediately gave him a blow on the chest with his fist, and Jadowji pushed him. They both eventually turned him out of the compound. The Magistrate granted the summons.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BANDORA.—The blessing of the new Roman Catholic Church "Our Lady of Mount Carmel," at Bandora, took place on Sunday, but owing to the rain, the proposed procession from St. Andrew's could not be formed. The gathering, however, in spite of bad weather was large. The road at Coliwada and the church compound were sparingly decorated with palm leaves and flags. The Bishop of Damaun after blessing the church said a Low Mass at which the St. Paul's Band assisted, followed by the Te Deum and Benediction. The building was commenced under very adverse circumstances on 7th February, 1890, and has cost in its somewhat incomplete state Rs. 6,000. It is ninety feet in length and twenty-five feet in breadth, and has about eight hundred souls to its parish. His Lordship the Bishop has been assisting the parish to the best of his power, but it may not be out of place to mention that the managing committee of the parishioners of Mount Carmel, Bandora, are much in need of financial aid.

MARRIAGE AT PALITANA.—On Sunday, the 3rd instant, the marriage of the daughter of Mr. Oosman Jamal, Bombay agent to his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, was performed with much pomp and ceremony at Palitana. In honour of the occasion Mr. Oosman Jamal issued numerous invitations to his friends and acquaintances in Bombay, Guzerat, and Kathiawar, in response to which some five hundred guests were present, and every arrangement was made for their comfort and entertainment. The guests were accommodated in the Durbargadh, which was beautifully decorated and illuminated. In the extensive open space opposite the Durbargadh there was a display of fireworks on the night of the wedding day. Costly presents of shawls, money, and ornaments were made to Mr. Oosman Jamal by many of his friends and relatives, in addition to which rich poshaks were sent for the bride and bridegroom by his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana as well as by the Ranees.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE SASSOON DOCK.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Jai, aged twenty years, the wife of one Kamloo Vithoo, a coal-labourer, residing at Byculla. On Monday, the deceased and a gang of labourers were engaged in loading a waggon with coals in the Sassoon Dock. At about 1 p.m., they knocked off work to take their meals when it began to rain and the labourers ran in different directions to find shelter. The deceased took her shelter under a waggon, containing coals and, when it began to move on, she tried to run out of it with the result that she was run over and her right leg was completely crushed. She was extricated and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the injured limb was amputated, but the shock of the injury was so great that she never recovered, and died at half-past 7 o'clock the same evening. The jury returned a verdict that the death of deceased was caused by a shock consequent upon the injury she sustained by being run over by a railway waggon.

COLLECTING EXTRAORDINARY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Premuthi Muthoo, a Native Christian, was brought up on a charge of cheating by having induced people to contribute money alleged to be for the benefit of the Seamen's Rest. Mr. Robert Henry Maddon, Superintendent of the Seamen's Rest, at whose instance the proceedings were taken, said that he had employed the accused to preach in vernacular at the native mission at Cammatipura. In consequence of bad conduct accused was discharged. It afterwards came to the knowledge of the complainant that the accused was collecting money on behalf of the mission and the Rest without authority. During last month accused called on Mrs. Sarah Gostling, at her residence, on Malabar Hill, and represented that he was deputed to collect funds for the Rest and the mission. He obtained a contribution of eight annas from Mrs. Gostling. By similar false representations the accused obtained Rs. 5 from Miss Richard, superintendent of a women's home at Chunam Kiln Road. Information was given to the police who found out the accused, and on visiting his house gave up the book to complainant. Accused now stated he had collected the amount on the representation that he was carrying on a mission at Bandora and other places. The Magistrate, not believing this statement, sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARS ROBBING THEIR NEIGHBOUR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged two burglars, named Bhicu Sheena and Dassa Ramji, residing at Khoja Street, with house-breaking and committing theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,352, belonging to their neighbour, Dewji Bhawan, a photographic painter. It appears that on the night of Friday last, at about 10 o'clock, complainant locked the door of his room and went to sleep as usual. At 2 o'clock, on the following morning, he went to the kitchen, which adjoins the room in which he and his family were sleeping, to get water for one of his children when he found a small box, in which his wife kept her ornaments, lying in the middle of the floor broken open and its contents (consisting of jewellery and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1,352) stolen therefrom. On lighting a lamp and looking about the kitchen, he discovered that three of the iron bars of the window facing the sweeper's gully had been removed by means of an auger. The matter was reported to the police, who upon inquiry arrested the accused in their house and recovered the property from different Marwaris, with whom it was pledged by accused only a couple of hours previously. The police inquiry showed that on the night in question the two accused met in the room of one Sonoo, a hawker, who resided in the same house and after some consultation, resolved to break into complainant's room between the hours of 12 and 2. a.m One of the windows of the room, in which the men met for consultation overlooked that of the complainant and their way to the latter room having thus been found out, they carried out their object in a short time. The implements used in removing the bars of complainant's window as well as in breaking open the box were also found by the police in the "consulting room." The first accused denied the charge stating that his accomplice did everything, while he stood outside watching his movements. The second accused pleaded guilty. Both the prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen months each.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 5th June :—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 30th May 1894, reporting that it has been the practice of his department to charge telegraph vessels belonging to companies, which as a rule do not bring or take away any cargo or passengers, with half port dues, but he cannot trace any authority for so doing, and suggesting that Government be asked to fix the port dues to be levied from such vessels at half the rate charged in this port so as to put beyond dispute the question regarding vessels coming under section 47 of the Indian Ports Act.

Resolution—Government should be addressed accordingly with reference to section 47 of the Act.

Read letter from Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co., dated 23rd May 1894, forwarding a chappa for Rs. 69-1-0 paid by them on account of extra fees on 20 cases of tea landed ex s. s. Simla at the Carnac Bunder Import Wharf, and saying that they were shipped at Calcutta and returned from Bagdad to Bombay and have been lying at the Port Trust Bunder for an unusually long time awaiting certificate of proof of shipment required by the Customs authorities, and asking that as a special case the extra fees may be remitted, the costs of the goods not being more than Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 31st May 1894, stating that the tea was landed on 16th March 1894 and cleared on 23rd May 1894, thus becoming liable to the extra fees charged, and recommending that one-half of the amount charged be refunded, as the extra fees incurred seem heavy considering the value of the goods.

Resolution—Half the extra fees may be refunded subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from Messrs. Macbeth Brothers] and Company, dated 21st May 1894, stating, with reference to the levy of extra wharfage fee on a boiler landed ex s. s. Methly Hall, that they had given ample intimation to Captain Hand to make the necessary requisition on the G. I. P. Railway for trucks to remove the boiler, but the Railway Company, not having any suitable for the weight of the boiler, had to obtain the loan from Government of a gun truck, which had to be specially prepared at the company's workshops to receive the boiler, in consequence of which the boiler could not be taken delivery of until the morning after the free days had expired, and requesting the trustees under the circumstances mentioned, to view the case as an extraordinary one and refund the extra wharfage. Read memo. from the Docks Superintendent, dated 31st May 1894, recommending that, under the special circumstances of the case, the extra fee, amounting to Rs. 64, may be remitted.

Resolution.—The amount charged for extra fee should, subject to the sanction of Government, be refunded.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 1st June, 1894, recommending that the divers to be shortly discharged from the Ballard Road Pier works be employed in removing down to 57·00 T. H. D. the rock in the South Channel colored red on the plan, and observing that, after the first week of the monsoon, the divers will be able to work off Mody Bunder almost continuously until they are again required at the Ballard Road Pier works in August next, and that during this period he hopes to take down to 57·00 T. H. D. the area hatched red on the plain, giving a channel about 65 feet wide through the high ground.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read memo. by the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 10th May 1894, forwarding Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, dated 1st May 1894, ruling, with reference to the Trustees' application for the transfer to them of the Government Road Reserve at Mazagon, that the Trustees may have the strip to the west of the new through road to Kala Chowki free of charge for transfer to the Municipality for inclusion in the footpath, and that they may likewise have without charge the portions of the strip on the east for inclusion in cross roads, but that for the remainder of the reserve they will be required to pay at the rate of Rs. 5 per square yard. (Submitted precis of correspondence.) Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee pointing out that the claim made by Government in 1885, in consideration of their handing over both the reserves to the Trustees and of the Trustees making a 60-foot road along the western reserve, was payment at the rate of Rs. 3 per square yard for 7,555 square yards (or Rs. 22,665), that being the area which would remain out of the western reserve after deducting 60 feet for the road, and that, in reply to the Trustees' latest representation on the subject, Government now require payment at Rs. 5 per square yard for the same area *minus* a small strip west of the road to be thrown into the footpath and *minus* the areas to be occupied by cross-roads ; that these deductions aggregate approximately 2,341 square yards, leaving 5,214 square yards to be paid for, which, at Rs.5 per square yard = Rs. 26,070 ; observing that there cannot be a doubt that the intention of the framers of the Act of 1879 was to vest both the road reserves in the Trustees and to impose consequently on them the obligation the Government was under to the lessees of the plot west of the road to make the road, which intention has found expression in the schedule of the Act wherein the boundary of the property to be made over to the Trustees is described as the western side of the road ; that, as matters now stand, the Trustees are required to make the road and to pay for the surplus land ; that the Trustees have no legal standing because it so happens that the words in the Act and schedule and notification have not the effect of vesting the soil of the land reserved for the road in the Trustees ; that it is clear that no further representation to Government would be of any avail, and it remains to be considered what the Trustees' position as Trustees is in regard to the matter ; and advising that the Agents of the Mazagon Manufacturing Company be written to saying that Government have sanctioned the proposal referred to in the Secretary's letter, dated 3rd October 1893, as regards the strip west of the road, and asking if, in consideration of the Trustees at once proceeding with the construction of the road, they are prepared to consent to the width being made 60 feet exclusive of the aforesaid strip, instead of 100 feet in all as contemplated by Government when the lease of the property was drawn up ; adding that the width, 60 feet, is that fixed for the whole length of the road from the Kala Chowki to Wadi Bunder, and there would obviously be no advantage in making a section only 100 feet in width ; and that, if this is agreed to, the Trustees propose purchasing from Government the remaining area with frontage east of the 60-foot road for building purposes.

Resolution.—The Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company should be addressed as proposed.

Submitted memo. from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 28th May 1894, forwarding the following correspondence containing a proposal to fix the salary of the Clerk to the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay at Rs. 50—5—80, allowing the present incumbent a salary of Rs. 65 per mensem from 1st April next, and inquiring whether, in the event of Government acceding to the recommendations, the Trustees will contribute one-half of the additional cost. Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay to the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 29th March 1894. Letter from the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay to the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, dated 14th March 1894. Memo. by the Accountant-General, Bombay, dated 26th April 1894. Memo. by the Under-Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 22nd May 1894. The Chairman having explained the purpose of the reference, the papers were not read.

Resolution.—The Trustees have no objection to offer to the proposal.

Read letter from the Agent for Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadoor Abdool Huk, C.I.E., dated 5th June 1894, forwarding the ground plan of the Sirdar's Mansions estate, marked A, showing in yellow the site where it is proposed to erect a building as per plans (b) in substitution for the structure now standing on it, and requesting that the sanction of the Trustees may be obtained to the proposed alteration.

Resolution—The Trustees have no objection to offer to the block on the plan being reconstructed as proposed. The plans will be subjected to the approval of the Municipal authorities, and in that position the Trustees do not think it necessary to concern themselves with the details of the plans.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

Summary of Bunders, Land, Dock, and Port Revenue collected and paid into Bank.

Bunders and Lands.	Budget Estimates for year 1894-95.	Current Financial Year, 1894-95. Month of May 1894.	Last Financial Year, 1893-94. Month of May 1893.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	1,91,290	37,020	25,226
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	1,74,780	18,135	17,271
Elphinstone Estate	8,84,670	85,654	77,890
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	2,73,700	25,791	32,593
E. Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	30,080	2,903	3,862
Warehouses	1,90,000	20,987	19,106
Miscellaneous Revenue	56,230	6,846	5,840
Total	18,00,750	1,97,341	1,77,828
Wet Docks	23,63,358	3,05,458	2,77,057
Merewether Dry Dock	1,00,000	8,116	6,594
Port Dues, &c.	1,49,550	16,657	16,966
Total	44,13,658	5,27,572	4,78,445
Add Other Items	44,892	1,577	362
Total	44,58,550	5,29,149	4,78,807
Budget Estimate			43,32,000
Actuals			43,31,761

Bunders and Land.	Two months from 1st April 1894.	Two Months from 1st April 1893.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	51732	45,444
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	33,216	33,237
Elphinstone Estate	1,62,747	1,57,014
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	52,776	55,896
Esmael Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	6,332	6,756
Warehouses	36,835	27,649
Miscellaneous Revenue	14,035	8,386
Total	3,57,673	3,34,382
Wet Docks	5,55,564	4,98,061
Merewether Dry Dock	18,427	12,546
Port Dues, &c	31,171	32,270
Total	9,65,835	8,77,223
Add Other Items	3,146	1,372
Total	9,68,981	8,78,601

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 1st June 1894.	Total. from 1st Apl. 1894 to 1st June 1894.	For week ending 1st June 1893.	Total. from 1st Apl. 1893 to 1st June 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	196	22	233
" piloted out of harbour	23	211	35	239
" transported.	12	163	19	189
" attended to.	1	14	1	11
" warped	1	13	4	16

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	11	108	13	104
Victoria Dock	9	92	9	88
Total	20	200	22	192
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock	11	107	18	108
Victoria Dock	11	95	12	86
Total	22	202	30	194
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	12		11	
Victoria Dock	11		10	
Total	23		21	

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	6	46	4	56
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	3	18	1	28
Total	9	64	5	84
Merewether Dock—				

	No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	During week. From 1st April 1894 to 2nd June 1894. No.	During week. From 1st April 1894 to 2nd June 1894. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st April 1893 to 2nd June 1893. No.	Total. From 1st April 1893 to 2nd June 1893. Tonnage.
For week ending 2nd June 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5	1,653	5	1,246
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S S La Seyne	1	1 ds.	2,218	10	28,390	11	28,487
Total	1	1 ds	2,218	15	30,043	16	29,733

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At present the controversy regarding our University and our University students has ceased, and, I think, we should have a little rest before it is opened again. But there has been one point involved in the recent controversy, with regard to which, as it seems to me, an incorrect opinion prevails among students and those who take an interest in University matters, which, if allowed to continue in their minds, may bring about a serious result when the Senate next takes up the subject of University reform. I refer to the idea that plucked candidates should be examined again only in those subjects in which they have been plucked, and not in *all* the subjects. Such an idea is strongly to be deprecated. It is in fact proposing that the plucked student should pass his time more or less in idleness. Moreover, if the student has passed once in a subject, is there any reason why he should not be able to pass in that subject the next year ? If there is one, he ought to be examined in the subject ; if none, the student has nothing to grumble about ; only his time will be profitably employed in studying the subject again. So long as the University has charge of the student, it is imperative on the former to see the latter is passing his time properly in intellectual culture ; and if one or more subjects are taken away from his course, that would be dwarfing his intellectual development for the time. It is said that we should follow the precedent of the English Universities. To this, it may be replied that we should follow only that which reasonably appears to be good to us. And besides, what may be good for others may not be good for us. It may be that if the English Universities dispensed with certain subjects, there might still remain other facilities and other conditions which might secure the students proper and sufficient mental culture ; but that certainly is not the case with us Indians.—Yours, &c.,

K.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

THE ninth annual general meeting of this company is fixed for Saturday next, at four o'clock, when the following report of the directors will be submitted :—The directors have the pleasure to submit to the shareholders a copy of the ninth annual report and balance-sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1894. The result of the year's working is a net profit of Rs. 57,416-12-0, including Rs. 231-11-3 brought forward from last year. Owing to the heavy fall in exchange and the desire of the company not to increase prices in the same proportion, the profits have suffered a little but on the whole the result should be considered good, considering that trade has been very much disturbed during the year under report. Your directors propose paying the same dividend as last year and passing the balance to the reserve and building funds, &c., as follows :—Dividend at 7 per cent., Rs. 35,000 ; reserve fund, Rs. 10,000 ; building fund, Byculla, Rs. 5,000 ; depreciation of Poona property, Rs. 1,100 ; depreciation of plant, Rs. 1,000 ; write off bad and doubtful debts, Rs. 4,220-4 ;—total, Rs. 56,320-4-0 ; to be carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 1,096-8-0 ;—grand total, Rs. 57,416-12. The satisfactory result of the year's working is largely due to Mr. Phillips, untiring energy and good management. The usual care has been taken in taking the account of stock in hand, all damaged goods being rejected. The dividend will be paid on and after July 2. Shareholders who are not dealing with the company are reminded that their support in purchasing their goods from the company and their recommendation to friends would increase the prosperity of the company as well as their own interests in enhancing dividends and increasing the value of their shares. Under Section 91 of the Articles of Association of the company two of the directors retire from office this year, but are eligible for re-election. You will be asked to elect auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	10 71	8 5

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases Manilla Cigars.
16 " Belgium safety matches.
1 " Musical clocks.
2 " White mulls.
1 " Black Italian cloth.
2 " Black coatings.
1 " coloured doria, striped.

On account of the underwriters ex s s (Hazara)—
S—2039—1 bale damaged printing papers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 13, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF ENGLISH ROTARY OIL MILLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Cross Street, close to Messrs. Claridge & Co.'s Printing Works—

16 English Rotary Oil Mills, for crushing every kind of seeds, worked by power, jacket cylinder, specially adopted for castor seeds, worm principle.

Now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Wasudew Balajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hora Dosajee Rajbhoy, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of October, 1886, the following property, viz. :—

All those three several pieces or parcels of Government land or ground, together with messuage, tenement, building or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Chimna Butcher Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in the aggregate 257 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's new Nos. 9706, 1-19709 and 10094, and under new Survey Nos. 4364 and 4365, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 7180 and 7181, street Nos. 75, 77 and 79, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Chimna Butcher Street, on the north by the house formerly belonging to Moroba Kessar, and now to Noor Mahomed Hajee, and on the south by the house of Meya Borun Naibaud, and which said hereditaments and premises are now partly in the occupation of the mortgagor and partly in that of his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Building, next to the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, Hornby Row, Fort.

On account of the concerned—

An invoice of English leather goods, such as writing desks, lady's companions, gentlemen's toilet cases, lady's handbags, fancy inkstands and stationery, letter scales, paper weights, ash trays, cruet frames, tea sets, silver jewellery, English and French perfumery.

Also valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, a first-rate brass bound square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp and Sons, imported by Rose and Co, beautiful singing bird with music in fancy brass cage, large musical box, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF 730 CASES OF MATCHES.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clive Road, in the Godown of Tribhowan Vanarsey, by order of Gumbeerchund Megraj, and on account and at the risk of Esoofally Allibhoy—

About 730 cases of matches, in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD, DIAMOND AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Mr Muncherjee Bomanjee, the Committee appointed by the High Court, of the estate of Damodersas Vanmalidas, an adjudged lunatic, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., the following ornaments :—

Gold ornaments, consisting of dora, hiracunthee, sankli, waist chain, saklas, chandanhar, chinsibar, jarani, bangri, googri, danani bangree, valavauks set with diamonds, rubies, emaralds and pearls, kalia, mohunmalla, kuda, patli, valia, kadli, chandanthoori, thekrachoodi, stundera, rakhri, mungotha, vedha, pochia, set with a diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, thulia, chak, lavangia, kakui, tachela, kada, boremala, ganthan (oolspati, ketaks, Hoolin finger rings, &c.

Diamond and pearl ornaments consisting of pearl nose ring, diamond earing, pearl earings, diamond armlets, pearl wristlets, pearl necklace, including one very valuable necklace of six strings containing 342 large pearls, pearl bangles, and rabas, diamond and pearl shaula, kapand dammi, pearl vedias, pearl and diamond vali, diamond and emerald &c., &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF BAR SOAP, CANDLES AND BLACKING.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the New Hanuman Lane, in the Godown of Dayal Nursey, by order of Gumbeerchund Megraj, and on account and at the risk of Esoofally Allibhoy—

About 600 cases bar soap.
About 108 cases bar soap, (double).
About 111 cases candles.
About 12 cases blacking.
In lots to suit purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction Sale of 3 Valuable Upper-storied Bungalows with ground at Malabar Hill—

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property, viz—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of pension and tax ground, admeasuring 1398 square yards or thereabouts, together with the upper-storied bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the Doongersey Road, at Malabar Hill, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension, and Tax under old No. 572, new No. 2,734, old survey No. 21 and new survey No. 2-7,245 and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 3,164 and street No. 29, and bounded on the North and West by the property of Jaetha Doongersy and Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, on the South by the property described as lot No. 2 and on the East by the property of Cummoo Sulleman and which said premises are now in the occupation of Mr. E S Gubbay, at a monthly rental of Rs. 168.

LOT NO 2.

All that piece of pension and tax ground, admeasuring 1312 square yards or thereabouts, together with the upper-storied bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the Doongersy Road at Malabar Hill and registered in the books of the Collector of pension and tax under old No 572, new No 2733, old survey No 21 and new survey No 7246, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No 3163 and street No 28, and bound on the North partly by the property described as Lot No 1 and partly by the property of Cummoo Sulleman, on the South by the property described as Lot No 3, on the West by the property of Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, and on the East by the Doongersy Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Mr G W Roughton at a monthly rental of Rs 165.

NOT NO. 3.

All that piece of pension and tax ground, admeasuring 1516 square yards, or thereabouts together with the upper-storied bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon situate on the Doongersy Road at Malabar Hill and registered in the books of the Collector of pension and tax under old No, 572, new No. 2732, old survey No, 21 and new survey No 7246, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 3162 and street No. 26-27 and bounded on the North by the property of Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, on the North East by the property described as Lot No, 2 and on the West East and South-West by the Doongersy Road and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. T. J. Bennett, and are now in the occupation of Nawai Nagir Beg at a monthly rental Rs. 165.

The attention of Capitalists is invited to this sale as it would be a very desirable investment, the properties being always occupied and the ground rent being only Rs. 1-2-3 per annum for all the three properties.

All further particulars and conditions of sale can be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Catholic Chapel, the valuable and handsome blackwood teak dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, glass and crockery, sweet toned Cantab Resonante square pianoforte, by Rose and Co., first rate oil paintings, table ornaments, windproof lamps, vulcanizing machines, rubber stamp making, sundry implements, substantial glass door cupboards, etc., the property of G. H. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 13, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a lot of very valuable ancient and modern books, on Art and Literature, English, Persian and Arabic Dictionaries, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 C B chesnut pony, about 13-2, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay waler mare, 8 years old, very fast, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.

The undersigned will, under the directions of the mortgagee, Soonabai, daughter of Bamonjee Eduljee Cooper, and widow of Dorabjee Balabhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Vazir Karim Mahomed and Pir Mahomed Karim Mahomed, sell by Public Auction the within mentioned property on the premises at 4 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 28th instant :—All that piece of Fazendari land with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bucher Street or Nagdevi Road, in Bombay, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bombay, assessed under street Nos 59—61, and Ward (S) No 317, admeasuring 186 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Chand Peroo, on the west by the said street or road, on the north by the property of Shaik Mahomed Shirno, and on the south by the property of Esmaljee Ahmedji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said undersigned or to Messrs Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the said Soonabai.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 13, 1894.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

GREAT COAT CLOTH

FOR Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

(OPTICIANS TO THE RINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO

H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.

Price List free on application.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

AMERICAN DENTIST,

HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA, will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, DITMAR'S Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.

(MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

VEGETABLE SEEDS in Collections, at Rs. 5-8, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 20-0, and Rs 50.

FLOWER SEEDS in Collections, at Rs. 2-0, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 5-8 and Rs 10.

All Collections, Packing and Carriage free to any part of India.

CHOICE BULBS.

Gladioli, Anemones, Ranunculi, Liliums, Achimenes, and many others.

See our CATALOGUE (Seasons 1893-94) for full Descriptions of all Seeds and Bulbs in Stock. By Post As 2-6.

PRACTICAL GARDENING for

INDIAN AMATEURS,

Cloth Rs. 5; Paper Cover, Rs. 3-8.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the

"Bombay Gazette,"

And a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in No. 21, Medow Street, as follows :—

15 cases, each 1 cwt, the grand rapid cleanser bar soap.
1 case 109 boxes, each 100 cigars.
1 " 8 gross clay pipes.
1 " American clocks and time-pieces of varieties.
506 kegs paint, white and red.
100 drums paint oil.
100 cwt genuine white zinc paint, superior quality.
9 cases pound beads each 2 cwt.
1 lengthy canvas hose, rubber lined, 2 inches 93 feet.
11 cases earthenware (bowls).
1 cottage piano by Rose and Co., in perfect good condition.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, June 13, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12.

THE weekly figures relating to Wheat and Cotton which were omitted from Friday's telegram through Reuter, are given in that to hand this morning, and are as follows : The Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 3,480,000 quarters. The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe was 3,200,000 bales ; that of East Indian, 337,000 bales. The stock in London was 7,000 bales.

All the London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 28 11-16d. ; but the quotation for the metal from New York comes nominal. A quarter of a million more Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., say, to 1s. 0 13-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 100¼ ; Paris Exchange in London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·18¼.

The London Goat Skin Sale closed yesterday, 1,050,000 skins having been sold out of the 1,240,000 offered. The market was quiet, and prices easier. The Sheep Skin Sale opened with heavy Bombay slightly easier ; but Madras in good demand.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 28½s. per 416lbs. sellers, shipment, this and-or next month, to Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals quiet but steady ; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales ; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged, but American Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 3 15-16d. for June-August deliveries, and 3 31-32d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands yesterday was 1-16 cent lower, at 7 5-16 cents ; but September Futures were 4 points higher, at 7·19 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

Here, a moderate business has been done to-day in Cotton in a steady market, and on the basis of previous prices ; the principal buyers, however, having again been the Mills. These have taken 1,850 bales, out of the total of 2,250 bales reported to-day, say, 1,000 Old Veerumgaum, at Rs. 164½ ; 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 181 ; 200 Damergaum Ginned, at Rs. 196 ; 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 142 ; Miraj, at Rs. 179 ; and Cutchgaum, at Rs. 160 ; and 50 Bengals, at Rs. 174 per candy ; while exporters have bought only 200 each of Bengal, at Rs. 158 ; and Broach, at Rs. 217 per candy.

WHEAT.—The active demand from shippers which we noticed in this market yesterday has fallen off to-day, only a moderate business having been reported ; but the tone of the market has been steady at a further advance of a half to one anna per cwt. We now quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	4	0	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	14	6 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	11	6 "
Red Delhi	"	3	5	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	13	6 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	9	6 "
Hard Red	"	3	8	0 "

SEEDS have been quiet with a small export business passing. The price of *Linseed* is half an anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 7-10-6 to Rs. 7-12-6 per cwt. ; but all other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,933	bales.
Wheat	9,633	cwts.
Linseed	28,996	"
Rapeseed	7,694	"
Gingelly	919	"
Poppyseed	3,344	"
Groundnuts	9,473	"
Castorseed	2,153	"
Rice	1,815	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business has been done, for July shipment, at 17s. to 17s. 6d. per ton, according to port ; and for August shipment to Antwerp, at 16s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a little was given ; but the bazaar and bullion dealers appearing as buyers, rates receded, first to 1s. 1 1-32d. and then to 1s. 1d. Gold dealers then coming out to sell, rates steadied a little again, and 1s. 1 1-32d. Telegraphic and Demand was again available, a little being done thereat, forward Telegraphic being reported between Banks at 1s. 1d. for August-September transfer. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 1 3-16d. ; but we heard of nothing offering until 1s. 1 1-8d. was reached, at which a few transactions were reported, the market closing quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 1 to 1s. 1 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 1 to 1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 1 1-8d.	"
Francs do.	...1'38	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady for Fours at 104 15-16 for Money and Account, and early business was done at that price and at 105 ; but later on the feeling became weak in sympathy with a weaker Exchange, and the price left off at 104⅞ in both positions ; 101¼ being still quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—With the exception of Cotton Mill Scrip, in which there has again been some movement—in the majority of cases in sellers' favour—this market has been quiet with prices unchanged, but we report an advance of Rs. 15 each in Central India, Framji Petit, and Queen ; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance, David, and Jivraz Balloo ; and of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill, and Luckmidas. On the other hand, Hyderabad have declined Rs. 40 ; Bombay United Rs. 25 ; Bombay Cotton Rs. 15 ; and City of Bombay Rs. 5 at our revised quotations.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending June 5, as compared with the statement of May 29, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 29. Rs.	A.	P.	June 5. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	50,00,000	0	0	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,45,28,721	15	11	1,89,02,954	4	4
Other Deposits, &c.	3,71,85,856	14	10	3,67,58,208	6	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,37,924	1	5	4,62,154	12	1
Sundries	34,16,411	7	2	34,67,016	0	9
	Rs. 8,11,68,914	7	4	8,51,90,333	7	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	52,29,440	0	0	68,09,606	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	41,90,814	8	0	49,15,698	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,26,20,378	13	0	1,21,14,174	2	10
Credits on do.	86,42,754	4	10	90,90,301	15	10
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,30,47,536	11	2	2,46,14,474	4	4
Balances with other Banks	7,34,678	4	4	5,51,856	7	7
Bullion	1,075	1	5	1,075	1	5
Dead Stock	13,01,881	12	6	13,02,227	11	6
Stamps	8,601	14	17	8,286	15	9
Sundries	18,67,887	14	1	18,67,612	11	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,03,41,390	4	1	98,12,823	5	2
Do. at Branches	1,19,75,494	15	4	1,41,02,186	4	4
Rs.	8,11,68,914	7	4	8,51,90,333	7	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to June 5, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	18,77,252	Inc.
Do. at Branches	21,36,380	do.
Other Deposits	4,27,649	Dec.
Post Bills	24,231	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	23,05,050	Inc.
Loans	5,06,205	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	7,59,452	do.
Mercantile Bills	15,86,937	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	5,38,567	Dec.
Do. at Branches	21,36,691	Inc.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue up to June 5th compared with the Estimates for the year 1894-95 :—

	Latest Month. In June 1894. Bengal.	In May 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	37,71,750	10,00,000	47,71,750
Actual	42,44,650	14,30,500	56,65,150
Better than Estimate	4,72,900	4,30,500	8,93,400
Worse than Estimate	...	...	...

Three sales of Bengal opium and two months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of June 1894. Bengal.	To end of May 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	1,13,15,250	19,80,000	1,32,15,250
Actual	1,23,13,425	25,85,600	1,49,00,025
Better than estimate	9,98,175	7,85,600	17,83,775
Worse than Estimate	...	...	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
DEATH.

WALLEY—June 12, at St. George's Hospital, at 6·45 p.m., Ralph St. John Walley, M. R. C. V. S., son of Professor Walley, Principal of the Veterinary College, Edinburgh, of typhoid fever, aged 26. Deeply regretted. Funeral will leave St. George's Hospital, at 4 p.m., to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.
DEATH.

ABBEY—At Mailani, Oudh, by a falling tree, Conant C Abbey, Assistant Conservator of Forests, second son of Rev C J Abbey, of Checkendon Rectory, Reading, aged 24.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1894.

IT is a very general complaint on the part of the Native newspapers that Government will not listen to them, that it habitually decides all kinds of questions of public interest without paying the slightest heed to their representations. We cannot of course estimate how far this complaint may be true in fact. We see that the present Head of the Government is constantly described as being entirely unsympathetic with the people, but we do not see the same charge preferred against the other members of the Government, and we should have thought that if they are students of the Native Press, the views of the writers must at least have a fair chance of carrying their proper influence into the deliberations of the Council. Again, even if we allowed all that is alleged against Lord Harris, we should still be unable to doubt that a ruler of his undisputed business capacity would, if only from policy and self-interest, very gladly welcome, as an aid in his difficult task, any genuine indication of the feelings and wishes of the people. Presumably then, in our opinion, the representations of Native writers are at least heard by Government. But the degree to which they may receive attention must of course depend upon their character and merits. An article that is sober and thoughtful and shows careful examination of both sides of the question at issue cannot but carry weight. Some explanation as to why the Native Press seems to influence Government so little may perhaps be found in our comments of last week. Again though a great concurrence of opinion—sometimes too great to be true—is generally observable amongst the papers there are often very significant exceptions. For example, there has recently been a great outcry that Government has been partial to the Muhammadans in the unhappy feuds between them and the Hindus. Should Government therefore at once hold its hand and make enquiry to see whether by any inadvertence the one community has been favoured at the expense of the other? Nay, but there are also a few Muhammadan papers in the Presidency. These people and the Hindus, as the *Hindu Punch* and other papers tell us, have been "living together in peace and unity for hundreds of years." Are they not also to be heard? And lo, their complaint is just the opposite. What is Government to believe? Or is it to decide simply according to the majority, and, because Hindu papers are to Mussalman as ten to one, accept the contentions of the former as representing the views of the whole? Is this the kind of impartiality that is desired? And if so will the Hindus be content with it in provinces where their community is in numerical minority? The Government, we think, may be well content to hear each of the disputing parties say that it is partial to the other, and take the conflicting testimony as the best proof of a very real impartiality.

But putting the Muhammadans aside altogether, we find that the Hindu papers themselves, notwithstanding their wonderful agreement as to most matters of opinion, sometimes differ strangely in their accounts of actual occurrences. Take for instance the Dulya Maruti procession incident at Poona. The *Poona Vaibhav* tells us that all danger of disturbance was averted "owing to the good sense, cleverness, and prompt action on the part of the city magistrate, the police inspector, the mamlatdar and other officers, and the procession went on with more than the usual eclat." But the *Mahratta* and other papers refer to the occasion as "an unhappy incident," and complain that "the magistrate paid no attention to the just demands" of the Hindus, and that "the police readily supported an absurd request" on the part of the owner of the Mussalman gymnasium. Now when it is complained that the Native Press is not sufficiently attended to, the difficulty of rightly interpreting such contradictory accounts of the same transaction must be considered. The interpretation which a disinterested outsider would naturally put upon them is that the action of the authorities on this occasion was rather in favour of the Hindus—not sufficiently so indeed to satisfy them all, for the majority cry out that they were badly treated, but sufficiently so to make one paper of large circulation commend the action taken. But again without looking further than the narratives that agree, we find much cause to doubt whether they are fairly correct. We are told that the Mussalman badmashes were unruly and used threats. We do not doubt it. It is the way of Mussalman badmashes to assemble on such occasions and be disorderly. But there are such disorderly persons in all communities—English, Chinese, Hindu, and every other—especially in large cities ; and the ways of all are much the same. Poona cannot be exempt. There must be Hindu badmashes in Poona, just as there are English badmashes in Liverpool. Did they not also assemble on this occasion? We are not told so. We are told indeed by the *Mahratta* that "the news of the apprehended disturbance was so largely known in the town that several thousand Hindus of the city went to the temple on Friday night to witness the procession." Mark the language used "on account of the apprehended disturbance the Hindus went in their thousands to witness the procession." What then? Do Hindus prefer a disturbed to a peaceful procession? If so the religious riots in various parts of India are at last explained. But of course this is not so. It is only the writer's manner of writing, his partiality, his inability to admit that there are rowdy Hindus as well as rowdy Mussalmans. And we have dwelt on the incident only to point the moral that if writers wish to win attention to their representations, they must learn to be fair and impartial, and recognise that there are two sides to every question. No competent pleader in a court of law is so simple as to confine himself only to the points which are in favour of his own side : he knows that in order to make his address convincing he must deal with every point for or against him. Why cannot newspaper writers attain to this moderate amount of wisdom?

Much harm can be done by reckless rhetoric, especially when a deplorable tension exists between the Mussulman and the Hindu communities. We have an instance in point in what is known as the "Mahableshwar Incident." We reproduced on May 29, the long *ex-parte* account from the *Mahratta* of the previous day respecting the visit of Mr. M. A. Ali Baig, the Oriental Translator to Government, to the Mahableshwar Temple. It set forth the supposed facts fairly enough from the Hindu point of view and the comments expressed regret rather than indignation. The circumstantial statement of the facts as they appeared to Mr. Ali Baig and put forward on his behalf we publish to-day ; that document too deals with the matter so unhappily in controversy just at this period of unwonted tension as characterised by a reasonable and conciliatory spirit and essays to show that no offence was intended, and that Mr. Baig was led to believe that he was doing nothing improper or unusual in going under charge of the guru to a part of the temple to which strangers were usually allowed to enter. So far so good ; we have here an example of the spirit of reasonableness by which a controversy may be kept within decent bounds. But we have not far to go for an example of a very different spirit. The *Kaisar-i-Hind*, a journal which has not the excuse of approaching the question from the Hindu point of view, indulges in inflammatory language conspicuously absent from the moderate version published by the *Mahratta*. "Our Poona contemporary, the *Mahratta*, gives in his last issue a graphic account of what is now known as the Mahableshwar Incident, supported by authentic correspondence. The whole subject is, indeed, very serious, and the gravity of it is enhanced by the offender being an official on the *personal entourage* of his Excellency the Governor. The defilement of a sacred Hindu temple under an imposture, for the gentleman inculpated shaved his beard! and passed off for a time as a Kanouj Brahmin, when he was a Mahomedan, is, indeed, an offence which needs to be sufficiently punished, committed as it has been by an official who was the last from whom such conduct was expected. We are loth to comment on the incident in the scathing terms it deserves." The statement that the Oriental Translator shaved his beard to disguise himself as a Brahmin is a gratuitous invention. Every one knows that Mr. Baig has certainly for years past never worn a beard. The notion of imposture is wildly absurd for far from assuming the air or garb of a Brahmin, Mr. Baig rode up to the temple dressed in European costume. The writer who is unwilling to use "scathing terms" proceeds to speak of Mr. Baig's visit to the temple as a "flagrant outrage" and calls upon the Bombay Government "for its own reputation" to meet the offending official with the punishment he deserves." And all this is said with great anxiety lest "the returning good feeling between the two great communities of the city might be impaired even by a haar's breadth." But after so much fault-finding it is only fair to the papers of this Presidency to observe that they at least do not compare unfavourably with those of other presidencies. We should be surprised to find in any Bombay paper a statement so absolutely devoid at once of truth and sense as the following remark in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in discussing such a serious subject as the financial statement for the year and the practice of maintaining cash balances. It says deliberately, "the annual savings of the poor people of India are thus practically lost to them for ever." The contradiction is perfect. The savings on the Government account are recognised as being the savings of the poor people of India, and in the same breath they are said to be lost. But even for this confusion of thought we are happy to be able to find some excuse. Native Governments in India do not draw a careful distinction between State revenue and the Chief's private purse : whatever is saved on the State accounts is available for the Chief's personal expenditure. And we must suppose that the writer in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* forgot for the moment that a better system prevails under the British Government and that their cash balances are solely for the use and benefit of the people of India.

So serious had the bubonic plague become in Hongkong when the mail-steamer Rosetta left (May 24), that of three hundred and ninety-three cases not less than three hundred and twenty had proved fatal, and the colonial Government had been summoned to discuss a proposal to suspend the Canton-Hongkong passenger traffic. Since this would also have interfered with food-supplies, it was not adopted ; but all that could be done in the way of prevention and cure seems to have been attempted by the administration. Four hundred additional sanitary officers were engaged, and their services were at once directed to the discovery and registration of cases. But no matter how energetic they proved themselves, they were unable to get through the crowded houses in the Chinese quarter with sufficient celerity to overtake all cases. Moreover, every possible obstacle was placed in their way by the Chinese. At first, the Chinese appeared willing to co-operate with the authorities in bringing to light all known cases of plague. This willingness, however, diminished, presumably on account of the heavy proportional mortality which has accompanied the disease. Attempts were then made to evade the inspection. Sick persons were removed from house to house at the approach of the police, and in some exceedingly serious cases the friends succeeded in evading the authorities. A determined stand was taken against the inspection, and disinfection by the sanitary staff. Houses were barricaded to prevent the police and sanitary officers from entering, and in a few cases the officers were stoned. The result was that work had to be suspended, and the assistance of soldiers obtained. Several arrests were made, and an organised arrangement to obstruct the authorities was discovered. Severe penalties were inflicted by the magistrates, as, no doubt, they should be, though it is impossible not to sympathise to some extent with the Chinese, who, knowing there was every chance of the case proving fatal, desired to keep their friends with them to the last. Riots broke out, the rioters wrecked the offices of several members of the local sanitary board, and when the mail left patrols of mounted Sikhs were required to keep order. A deputation of Chinamen waited upon the Governor, Sir William Robinson, and urged upon his Excellency the desire of the Chinese for the abolition of the house-to-house visitation, and that the sick Chinese should be afforded every facility for leaving the colony and retur

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AFRICAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir E. Grey replying to a question said that the British Government had intimated to France its readiness to enter into a general discussion on all African questions, for the purpose of placing the relations of the two countries on a better footing, and that the Marquis of Dufferin had an interview with M. Hanotaux today on the subject.

THE CAB STRIKE.

The strike of London cabmen has ended owing to the mediation of Mr. Asquith.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

The Sultan of Morocco is dead, and it is reported that the Army and his Ministers have proclaimed his son, Abdul Aziz, his successor.

Later advices state that the Sultan of Morocco died suddenly in the interior while giving some orders. It is reported that his death was caused through poison.

Troubles are feared and caravans have already been plundered at Rabat.

FRENCH SQUADRON FOR TOULON.

A French squadron has left Toulon, and it is reported that it is bound for Tangier.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The Siamese Minister has assured the French Government that Siam wishes to respect French rights.

FURLOUGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

Mr. H. Woodward, Chief Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, has been granted furlough to proceed to England; and Mr. P. Madge has been appointed to officiate during his absence.

RETIREMENTS.

Captain Minchin, West Kent Regiment, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Captain Blood has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Captain Carter.

FAMINE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

More favourable reports were, this morning, received from the Central Provinces, the numbers of those relieved having increased considerably.

TREE-MARKING IN INDIA.

The official statements now show that the rumours of marking trees in many parts of India are considered to be the work of budmashes, who simply intend to cause annoyance in the districts.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Mockler has been appointed to the Army Pay Department.

Captain Graham, 1st Cheshire Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Quarter-Master-General of the Madras Army, vice Colonel Simpson, officiating as Quarter-Master-General, during the absence of General Eyre, on medical certificate.

GRANT FOR SEPOYS' QUARTERS.

Government have sanctioned the grant of Rs. 23,214 for the re-construction of single men's quarters and provision of additional married quarters for the 2nd and 4th Gurkha Rifles.

THE KURRUM VALLEY ESCORT.

It has been decided that on the troops in the Kurrum Valley being reduced to a permanent escort, the strength, viz., 250 infantry, half a squadron of cavalry, and two guns will be relieved annually, and the cavalry and artillery half-yearly.

The complement of transport to be maintained in future at Manipur has been fixed at 313 bullocks.

CAPITATION GRANT TO PAYMASTERS AND QUARTER-MASTERS OF VOLUNTEER CORPS.

It is decided that the eligibility of paymasters and quarter-masters of Volunteer Corps in India to earn capitation grant shall in future be dependent on the efficient discharge of their respective duties throughout the year and not as at present by attendance at certain number of parades.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Bills that have already been drafted for introduction into the Legislative Council will be circulated almost at once amongst the members for the purpose of deciding dates upon which the Bills will be introduced. The date of the first meeting will then be arranged.

A MEMORIAL AGAINST KINE-SLAUGHTER IN BAREILY.

In a letter to-day addressed to the local Government the Government of India defers the orders on a memorial, backed by unauthenticated papers and emanating from Calcutta apparently, in which three Hindus, said to belong to Bareilly but of no local note, appear as alleging that kine-slaughter within the Bareilly town has never been allowed, and praying that it may not be permitted during the coming "Bakri-Eed." It is too near the feast now to modify any arrangements already made, but enquiries into the custom after the Bakri-Eed will be made if there is cause for any. Meanwhile the Government of India endorse Sir Charles Crosthwaite's principles, namely, (1) on the part of Government itself impartial toleration of all creeds; (2) fixed determination to maintain the lawful liberties of all subjects and repress persons who deprive the liberty of others or insult their religion; and (3) when disputes arise to decide according to established custom and usage ascertained by patient enquiry. H. E. the Viceroy has no doubt that these principles will be carried out at Bareilly as well as throughout the provinces.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thibet arrived here to-day.

HONGKONG, JUNE 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Melpomene from Bombay arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 12.

Orient steamer Ophir, from London, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅛

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	101
3 per cent. Reules	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56 1-16
Bar Silver	28 11-16

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 12.

Rumours are current that a large camp-of-exercise will be held in the ensuing cold weather.

THE GOHNA LAKE.

The Gohna Lake is now five and a half feet higher than the last week. The water is two hundred and twenty three feet from the top of the dam.

A PATIENT FOR PASTEUR.

Lieutenant Stevenson, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Dalhousie, having been bitten by a rabid dog, has left for Paris.

MR. ROE ATTACKED BY A PRISONER.

While Mr. Roe, Sanitary Commissioner of Berar, was visiting the Amraoti Central Jail, on Sunday, he was suddenly attacked by a prisoner armed with a heavy ruler. He struck Mr. Roe several blows before he could be secured. No details of the attack have been received.

A DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE SUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12,

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice MacPherson pronounced a nullity of marriage between Dr. F. Derdrickson and Alice, his wife, *nee* Comley, on the ground that marriage had never been consummated from a physical defect. Though the parties were married over three years, the wife sued for a nullity.

PRECAUTIONARY POLICE MEASURES FOR THE BAKRI-EED FESTIVAL.

During the Bakri-Eed ordinary police will patrol the streets. A reserve force is being thoroughly equipped for all emergencies to aid if necessary. The police authorities are in communication with the military authorities who promise aid in case of any emergency arising.

DEFAMATION OF AN OPIUM FARMER IN THE *BOMBAY GUARDIAN*.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, commenced the hearing of the case, in which Mr. Alfred S. Dyer, editor and printer of the *Bombay Guardian*, stands charged with defamation, that he, on the 20th of January, last published certain false and defamatory statements in that newspaper with intent to harm the reputation of Damji Lukhmichund, manager of Jadowji Khodidas, licensed opium farmer for the town of Bombay. Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama, of Messrs. Thakordas, Dhuramsey, and Kama, appeared for the prosecution; while the accused conducted his defence in person.

Before the case was proceeded with, the Magistrate intimated that the evidence adduced against Messrs. Prautch and Munsukhlal would be accepted against Mr. Dyer also, without being repeated.

Mr. Dyer submitted that he was not guilty of the offence inasmuch as the statement published by him was true. He wished to call his Worship's attention to certain points in the evidence to prevent the Magistrate from being guilty of a miscarriage of justice. The defendant then read a long speech, in the course of which he said that he believed in the accuracy of the statements which he had published in good faith and which were signed by three missionaries of unblemished character. He admitted having given the heading to the publication in question, because it had come to him without a heading. He had no intention of defaming the complainant. He referred to his work as a Quaker in connection with the C. D. Act and the anti-opium cause. He would call evidence to prove that trade in opium was a trade in debauchery, and said the officers engaging in it, however high the position they might hold, would not go unpunished by God above.

The Rev. Mr. Hudson was called as a witness for the defence. Most of the questions put him by Mr. Dyer were ruled to be irrelevant by the Magistrate. His Worship reminded accused that the charge against him was not of defamation but of publishing a defamatory article.

Accused replied that his intentions were to show the motive which actuated him in publishing the letter.

The Magistrate said the witness (Mr. Hudson) could not say what motive influenced the accused.

Evidence was then proceeded with and Mr. Hudson said that the ultimate object of his signing the article was to bring to the knowledge of the British Parliament that their laws were evaded in India. It was, he thought, the duty of every Englishman to bring every palpable evasion of this kind to the notice of Parliament.

Mr. William E. Robbins, another missionary, was next called for the defence.

The defendant observed that he was influenced in the publication of the alleged libel by reading an article, entitled "Sorcerers Ancient and Modern," by Gregory. He therefore intended to ask the witness if he knew of such a work.

The question was disallowed as irrelevant.

Witness said that the alleged libel was a correct carrying out of the conduct taught by the Bible towards traffic in opium and other intoxicating drugs.

The defendant next asked witness if he considered the article defamatory.

Mr. Kama objected to the question as the witness's opinion would go for nothing, it being for the court to decide if it was defamatory.

The Magistrate agreeing with Mr. Kama, defendant said he would put no more questions to the witness.

Mr. Kama refusing to cross-examine the witness, hoped that the next witnesses for the defence would speak to something more definite than those already examined.

Mr. Mansukhlal, an European, originally coming out to India as one of the Salvation Army officers, was next examined by Mr. Dyer. He said that since he had amicably resigned from the Salvation Army he had been the editor of the *Banner of Asia* and an independent missionary. He changed his English name seven years ago to assimilate himself with the people of India, and to keep the promise he had given to the relations of his wife who was a Native Christian.

Witness having been questioned as to the appeal made to the Governor of Bombay in the article, the case was adjourned until this afternoon. Mr. Slater intimating that judgment in Mr. Mansukhlal's case would be delivered this morning.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A WEALTHY NATIVE PROVES AN *ALIBI*.

MR. GOVERDHAN KHATAO MUCANJI, the senior partner of a well-known firm of Bhatia merchants and millowners, yesterday, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge preferred by Inspector Nelmes of refusing to obey the orders of the police whilst regulating the street traffic. Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, appeared for the defendant. The case for the prosecution was that on the 2nd instant, in consequence of the unveiling of Dr. Blaney's statue in the afternoon the traffic had to be regulated by a large number of Native and European police officers. Defendant drove up in a carriage and pair, and though the coachman was told by the police to drive on the right hand side he insisted upon going his own way driving on the left. Defendant took the whip from the coachman's hand and struck the horse when a police sepoy held the reins to stop the horse. The defendant then came out and insisted upon going his own way. Inspector Nelmes came up in the meantime, and told him that the Commissioner had issued special orders to direct drivers to keep to the right. Defendant after some discussion went the way he was told to go. All the witnesses for the prosecution swore they saw defendant, and Inspector Nelmes got so far as to say that he knew him for some time. He was sure he had the conversation with him and he knew him so well that he did not even demand his name.

Mr. Goverdhan's defence was that on the day in question he was at Mahableshwar, and Messrs. Bhaishanker and Mulji Barbhaya, solicitors, who were with him at his bungalow on the hill that afternoon were present in the court to depose to that effect. It was further contended that the coachman was perfectly justified in driving his carriage on the left-hand side of the road, for there was no notification published in the newspapers with regard to the special order for the drivers to keep to the right. Defendant was not in Bombay, but whoever was in the gharry, was perfectly within his rights in driving on the left-hand side of the road.

The Magistrate remarked that the coachman was not before the court, and he would not go into the question whether he was justified or otherwise in driving on the particular side of the road he did. His Worship did not think there was any necessity for hearing any evidence for the defence. Owing to the mistake of identity the case would be dismissed.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND BUILDINGS IN BOMBAY.

AMONGST the public works projected or in progress at the present time, one of the most important is undoubtedly the proposed overbridge at the Chowpati level-crossing. The need for such a structure over the B. B. and C. I. line has long been acknowledged, and as far back as 1887 an Extension Committee recommended the erection of an overbridge to the south of Marine Lines Station. This project was put forward in connection with a proposal to make a direct road from the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to Queen's Road, and thence along the Kennedy Sea Face to Chowpati. The scheme in the first instance would have immensely benefited that congested part of the city known as Dhobie Talao; the 1st Marine Street would have been widened by purchasing some small houses in the lane, and adding the ground they occupy to the street. Three other roads would also have been widened if the scheme—which was supported by both of Mr. Acworth's predecessors, Sir Charles Ollivant and Mr. F. L. Charles—had been carried into effect. However, the part of the proposal providing for an overbridge at Marine Lines was abandoned, and last February sanction was given by the Bombay Government for the construction of the bridge at Chowpati. One part of the scheme being abandoned, the other part fell into abeyance, and the Dhobie Talao still remains crowded and unventilated by the winds of heaven. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood have, however, now moved in the matter, and a petition, organised by Mr. B. R. Kotewal, has been presented to the Corporation, asking that the recommendations in regard to the neighbourhood, made so far back as 1887, should be carried into effect, and the Carnac Road extended so as to join the Queen's Road near Marine Lines Station. It must not, however, be supposed that the matter has been lost sight of by the Municipal Commissioner, for Mr. Acworth included in the budget estimates for the year the provision of three and three-quarter lakhs for the purpose. The Standing Committee, however, were economically inclined, and the item, together with many others, was remorselessly eliminated. No one can deny the need of this improvement, and Mr. B. R. Kotewal has done a public service in seeing that the "bitter cry of outcast Dhobie Talao" reaches the Municipality. The petition organised by Mr. Kotewal is down on the agenda for this month's meeting, and it is to be hoped that the Corporation will consider the question on its merits, and will see its way to carry out an improvement calculated both to benefit the health of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and to serve a purpose of great public utility by opening up a new thoroughfare.

Meanwhile the plans for the overbridge to be erected at the Chowpati crossing have been under consideration, and have been agreed to by the authorities concerned—the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, the Government, and the Municipality—with the exception of one or two small matters of detail. The gradient will be commenced at a point about a hundred feet north of the Churni Road Station, and will terminate nearly level to the Wilson College. The total length of the bridge, which will span the line at almost exactly the same point as the present level-crossing, will be 1,360 feet, and the gradient throughout will be one foot in forty. There will be no level-crossing for foot passengers, but there will be steps to and from the bridge on both sides of the railway line. It is also intended to do away with the level-crossings between Church Gate and Grant Road Stations by the erection of ornamental iron foot bridges at the points where the dangerous crossings, now exist, viz, south of the Charni Road Station, opposite the Hindu burning-ground, and south of Marine Lines Station. The two bridges first named will be six feet wide, but the one at Marine Lines, owing to the heavy traffic there, will be eight feet in width. The bridges will be supported by ornamental iron girders. In addition to the public crossing near the Hindu burning-ground there is another crossing specially reserved for the Hindus carrying the ashes of their deceased to the sea. Strong objection would be entertained by the leaders of the community to the ashes being taken over a bridge used by the general public, and it is, therefore, anticipated that the crossing now set apart for these processions will be retained, on condition that the cost of watching it falls upon those who control the burning-ground.

The work of constructing the new administrative offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company was commenced a few weeks back. The site chosen is a piece of ground directly opposite the Church Gate Station, next to the compound of Admiral Kennedy's residence. The Bombay Government laid down as an essential condition that the character and style of the offices should be in keeping with the other public buildings by which Bombay has been embellished in recent years. It was, therefore, quite fitting that the design and carrying out of the building should be entrusted to Mr. F. W. Stevens, who has taken so large a share in giving to the public buildings of "Bombay the Beautiful" their distinctive character. The facings will consist of coarse blue basalt stone, whilst the domes, mouldings, cornices, enrichments, &c., will be in Porebunder stone. Two hundred and eighty feet in length, the west facade, with its domes and lofty central tower, will present a very imposing appearance. There are to be three floors for office purposes, with an extra floor for storing records in the centre. Fine verandahs will be erected round all the offices, whilst other verandahs will give communication with the latrines and lavatories for European and Native employes, detached from the main building. A handsome carriage porch for general use will be carried out from the centre of the west facade, whilst on the south side a somewhat smaller porch will be erected for the use of the Agent and heads of departments. The traffic, medical, police, and cashier's departments will be located on the ground-floor, whilst the first floor will be occupied by the agent's and engineering department, and a spacious board-room. The audit department and Government Examiner of Accounts Office will share the second floor with a library and officers' tiffin-room. The tower being 160 feet high, will have an imposing appearance, and be discernible from all parts of the Esplanade. Two hundred feet from the ground the tower will be square; it will then be octagonal, and then circular, and will finally be crowned by a masonry dome. The rooms in the tower will be used both for storing records and water, the latter being for the fire service, and for working the hydraulic lift. A sculptured representation of engineering will crown the central gable of the west facade. Owing to the proximity of the site to the sea, some difficulty is being experienced with the foundations, the average depth of which is sixteen feet below the ground level. The difficulties which the contractors for the foundations (Messrs. Gumajee Balajee and Co.) are experiencing are mainly due to the heavy pumping and shoring required. The Resident Engineer is Rao Saheb Sitaram Khanderao, who assisted Mr. Stevens in carrying out the G. I. P. Terminus and the Municipal Buildings. Colonel Bisset, R.E., the late Agent of the Company, and now Secretary to the Government of India, was largely instrumental in obtaining the consent of Government to this important work, the total cost of which will be seven lakhs and a-half of rupees.

Letters have recently appeared in the newspapers complaining of the slowness with which the work of erecting a new station on the G. I. P. line at Hancock Bridge is being proceeded with. The delay has, we are informed, been caused by the non-arrival of iron girders from England; these have now come, and the station will be opened for traffic on the first of next month. Since the site of the Byculla Station was removed a mile above its old site, a Station in the vicinity of Hancock Bridge became a decided requisite for the inhabitants of Mazagon. The new station is three-quarters of a mile beyond the Byculla one, and a mile from the Musjid station. As the place is only intended for local traffic, it is only a small affair. Access to the station from Hancock Bridge is gained by a passage, at the top of which the booking office will be situated. Another work the G. I. P. Company have in hand is an ornamental iron footbridge over the line near Byculla Station. This structure will take the place of a culvert under the line, which has been found to be very inconvenient, especially during the monsoon.

THE ARCHDEACON OF BABYLON'S SAD CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your yesterday's issue you reprint from the *Pall Mall Gazette* the highly romantic story which the "Archdeacon of Babylon" lately poured into the sympathetic ears of the editor of your London contemporary. It is about as thrilling as a page out of Mr. Rider Haggard—and just as true. The "Oriental ecclesiastic's" grievances, we are told, seem likely to afford an international diplomatic question of the deepest interest; but when the exact facts are known the labours of the diplomatists in the case will be considerably facilitated. Some time in 1889 this person arrived in Bombay and called on the Roman Catholic authorities here representing himself as the Archdeacon of Babylon, come to India on a special mission from the Catholic Patriarch of that see. He had no proper credentials, and accordingly received no countenance from the head of the Catholic Church in this city. He subsequently travelled through Southern India, ostensibly for the purpose of making historical researches, and after a while was heard of in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. As the Archdeacon's doings and sayings were duly chronicled in the press, a fellow-countryman of his sent a copy of a paper which reported them to the Patriarch of Babylon. That prelate immediately wrote to the then Administrator of the Bombay Archdiocese to say that the Archdeacon was plain John Joseph Nouri, was a Catholic Chaldean layman of Bagdad, and nothing more; that he had no mission, special or general, from the ecclesiastical authorities of Babylon. Intimation to this effect was published in the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*. In your own columns on August 20, 1891, a letter appeared from a Mr. J. Farage, a fellow-townsman of Nouri's, in which many interesting particulars were given of this erudite gentleman and of his pretensions. After this Nouri sought "fresh fields and pastures new," eventually turning up in California, where his proposal to fetch the Ark from Mount Ararat to the World's Fair at Chicago, procured him an introduction into a home for inebriates. Upon which he now founds a claim of five million dollars damages for illegal imprisonment against the American Government. He demands the diplomatic intervention of the British Government as being the "Apostolic Ambassador from the Malabar and Indian Subjects of the Queen."—Yours, &c.,

June 12. X.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY BY A GANG OF SWINDLERS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, heard and disposed of an interesting case, in which three Hindus, named Dhondi Daji, Rama Dewji, and Govind Pandoo, all alleged to have been connected with a gang of swindlers, known as the "Golden Gang," were brought up by Superintendent Nolan, the first accused being charged with attempted robbery and the rest with aiding and abetting him in the commission of the offence. Superintendent Nolan, in laying the facts of the case before the court, said that the three accused were connected with a gang of swindlers, called "the Golden Gang." Complainant was a turner in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and resided at De Lisle Road, in the compound of one Cowasji Jamsetji, for whom he also worked as a *mallee* (gardener). At about 4 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, two men (accused Nos. 1 and 2) went to his room, and asked him if he was Dhakoo Mallee; on the latter replying in the affirmative, the two men further inquired whether he wished to purchase some ornaments from them. Complainant replied that he would do so if the ornaments were shown to him for inspection and approval. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 thereupon called the third accused, who produced a gold ornament, called *vernic* and four others called *gallapatas*. While complainant Dhakoo was examining these ornaments, the first accused said that he had still some more ornaments for sale, but as they were stolen property, he could not show them until later in the evening, when he would show him ornaments worth about four or five thousand rupees. Complainant said that he would purchase some ornaments on which he could realise a few rupees. Accused then asked complainant to obtain the money and to meet them at a certain place on DeLisle Road, at 8 o'clock, in the evening, when they would bring the property. Complainant having agreed to this the three accused left the place. Shortly after they had gone complainant became suspicious and informed the police. Superintendent Nolan deputed two policemen who accompanied complainant Dhakoo to the place in question and concealed themselves. At the appointed time (8 p.m.) the three accused met Dhakoo, and asked him to produce the money, stating that they had brought ornaments, worth Rs. 1,000, which they would sell to him for half the amount. The first accused had at this time in his hand a bundle which, they said, would be given to him immediately on the production of the money. Complainant, however, declined to produce the money until he was shown the ornaments by the accused. The three men then revealed themselves in their true colour. No. 1 struck complainant on the face with his open hand and caught him by the throat, while No. 2 tried to remove the silver armlet from his arm, and No. 3 knocked him down on the ground, with a push. Complainant raised an alarm, when the two policemen rushed forward from their place of concealment, and arrested the trio. The bundle, which complainant had seen in the hands of the first accused, was found by the police lying on the ground, and on being opened was discovered to be a chatty (earthen pot) containing nothing but a quantity of earth.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. The first man, on being questioned by the court, stated that he was implicated in the case, in which a gang of swindlers had tried to cheat Mr. Cursondas Chubildas, barrister-at-law. The Magistrate, on evidence, convicted all the accused on a charge of attempting to cheat and abetment of cheating, and sentenced each of them to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE POETRY OF CRICKET.

CONTINUING his remarks on the poetry of cricket, our sporting correspondent says:—All cricket verses are not so smart as those he quoted yesterday. An invitation to the picturesque and charming ground of Bramall Lane some eight or nine years ago includes these verses:—

Oh, it's grand to be there in the height of the season,
With a blue sky above and the ground not a breeze on;
Oh, where is that Yorkist so guilty of treason
As to miss a great match without very good reason?

Come hither, come hither, the cultured and critical,
Hither, age, hither ye people political;
Surely man's life is not wholly æsthetical—
Surely its jolly to see the bats beat a ball.

Where is the Yorkist guilty of this "verse?" But even this is surpassed by the delicate beauty of the original rhythm appended:—

Hurrah for Old Trafford, the green and the glorious,
Hurrah for her bowlers, so often victorious;
No wonder her foes become awful censorious
When they bowl a bat out and the cards say no-score-he-has.

THE HOMER OF CRICKET.

But cricket has its humble laureate, its Homer, in a gentleman named Craig, a popular poet, who may be seen any day at the Oval, where he circulates his own poems at the modest price of one penny. For a quarter-of-a-century has Craig been earning a living by hawking his own doggerel. If anything exciting or remarkable occurs he pens a few verses, and offers them for sale, printed on leaflets, the next day. And Craig is a public favourite. Here is one of his stanzas:

Here rich and poor on equality meet,
Viewing the game from their quiet retreat.
Joy reigns supreme till the game's at an end,
Lover meets lover and friend meets friend,
Mere politicians dispense with their fads,
Noble old Tories shake hands with Rads.
Wide may thy glorious dominions extend,
Noble old Cricket, all hail!
The man who refuses to call thee friend
Has a soul as dead as a nail.

He suits his rhymes to his company, and is full of proverbial philosophy. When the Australians defeated Surrey in 1888 Craig wrote:

Oh! yes, we were thoroughly beat,
We got an unlooked-for surprise,
But Surrey can bear a defeat
As a blessing dressed up in disguise.

One more sample:—

I've watched rare old Barnes
At the wicket for hours,
And I've felt myself charmed
By Gunn and by Flowers,
The pride of the Pitsmoor
Has oft made me feel
There was only one Ulyett,
But there's likewise a Peel.

Evidently cricket poets are born, not made.

THE MAHABLESHWAR TEMPLE INCIDENT.

WITH reference to the Mirza Abbas Ali Baig incident at Mahableshwar the following statement in defence of Mr. Baig is forwarded to us for publication:—

Mr. Mirza Abbas Alli Baig went out alone on the morning of the 15th May last for a ride, dressed in European clothes and a sun hat, and seeing some temples near the village of Mahableshwar got down from his horse to have a look at them. The principal "guroo" of the temple offered to guide him. He first took Mr. Baig to the temple of Shiva, when Mr. Baig asked him expressly how far non-Hindus were permitted to go. The limit was pointed out. At two other temples where Mr. Baig was taken by the "guroo" the same question was repeated, and the limit pointed out. The "guroo" was thus distinctly given to understand by Mr. Baig that he was not a Hindu. At each temple Mr. Baig asked the "guroo" some question about the idols, the "nundi," the relationship to each other and similar other matters such as no Hindu would require to make any enquiries about. Mr. Baig was next taken by the "guroo" inside the building containing two cisterns having the appearance of a bathing place. He was then told by the "guroo" that in order to see the sources of certain rivers which were inside the building he must take off his boots. Mr. Baig did so, and was conducted round the place by the "guroo." At this time one or two persons who seemingly had no connection with the temple enquired as to his nationality. Mr. Baig did not feel called upon to satisfy the curiosity as he was then being shown round by the man in charge.

When Mr. Baig came out of the temple and mounted his horse a "clamour" was raised that he should not have gone into the temple, and Mr. Baig saw to his astonishment that his guide also joined in it. Mr. Baig, however, deeming it inexpedient to enter into any discussion with the people just then, rode away.

Immediately after the occurrence, the manager of the temple through intermediaries, asked for a sum of Rs. 200, for the alleged purpose of purifying the temple. Mr. Baig declined to comply with the demand. By the persuasion, however, of some of his Hindu friends and in order to prevent the possibility of any suspicion attaching to himself of not having due regard to the importance of the subsistence of good feeling between the two communities, Mr. Baig agreed to pay Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 to the guroo, not—it was distinctly understood—as compensation for any wrongful act done by himself but in order to bring the affair promptly to an end to make it impossible for any mischievously disposed person to try and make a mountain of a molehill, and also to save himself from certain amount of worry and trouble. Mr. R. N. Mudholker was consequently authorized to pay the money if he were satisfied that the guroos were acting in perfect good faith. But it soon becoming apparent that there was absolutely no good faith on the part either of the guroos or their agents, Mr. Baig cancelled the authority to pay, and nothing has in consequence been paid to anybody.

Some friendly pressure was also brought to bear on Mr. Baig to write some sort of an apology even if it were only two lines, acknowledging that his entrance into the premises of the temple was objectionable. It was represented to him that such a document would gratify the Hindu community, and that all trouble would then cease.

Mr. Baig declined absolutely to give any apology or make any such admission for the reason that there could be nothing objectionable in his going to a place to which he was being conducted by the "guroo," and where many other non-Hindus have been at various times taken by the guroos of the temple. On this subject the subjoined letters from the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and others will speak for themselves. Mr. Baig, however, saw no objection to writing a civil letter, explaining the whole matter in a conciliatory spirit and disclaiming all intention to give offence. He did this the more readily because he did not care to have the affair talked about everywhere and the matter magnified as it has subsequently been in some native papers under the sensational headings, like "Hindus and Mahomedans."

This letter, which was distinctly understood not to be an apology, and which is not an apology, has been described as such by the "Mahratha," or its correspondent. From the way in which this document has been put forward it seems that an explanation given in all candour and good faith and an expression of regret, at the mistake of the "guroo," and at offence being taken when none was intended, is sought to be converted into an apology, and an acknowledgment on Mr. Baig's part that he did something that was wrong or objectionable.

Mr. Baig emphatically denies having told the guroo that he was a Kanouj Brahmin, or even having given the guroo to understand, as it is vaguely expressed, that he was a Hindu. Mr. Baig had no opportunity to deny the Kanouj Brahmin story, which seems to have been put forward since he wrote his letter of the 7th May. Indeed, the necessity for Mr. Baig to try to pass himself off as a Kanouj Brahmin, or as a Hindu, does not appear. Anyone, it seems, can go where Mr. Baig went. From the way in which Mr. Baig was dressed he could not easily be mistaken for a Hindu. Assuming that he was mistaken as one, why was he made to take off his boots? Would a Brahmin require a guide, and would he go to such a place simply to see and not to worship?

It may, of course, be that the Hindu community in general did not sanction or approve of the visits of non-Hindus to the temple. Should this be so they ought not to blame outsiders who cannot be expected to know that their civil-spoken guides in showing visitors round and accepting the bakshishes were disregarding orders or doing anything improper. It seems extremely likely that in this case the guroo showed Mr. Baig round readily in expectation of a bakshish, but that owing to the clamour raised by the others he was himself compelled to join in the outcry in self-defence.

Some native papers having published absurd stories in connection with this case and having annexed incidents to the occurrence which have no foundation in fact, it is, perhaps, as well to present a plain narrative of facts to the public.

If the respective parties to the incident had not been a Mahomedan Marathi Chitnis to H. E. the Governor on the one side and Brahmin gurcos and graduates on the other, possibly so much would not have been heard of the subject; as it is, the decision of a district magistrate is not deemed enough, and before Government who have been appealed, can consider and dispose of the case appeals to the Government of India and to Parliament are talked about.

Copy.

Bombay, June, 1894.

My dear Mirza Abbas,—I send you the enclosed replies to my enquiries regarding the visits of non-Hindus to the Mahableshwar Temple.

As I told you yesterday, I myself recollect having gone inside a temple there near the engraved mouth of a cow from which water was flowing.

I was conducted over the temple by the man in charge.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) FAZULBHOY VISRAM.

East Street, Poona, June 9.

Dear Sir,—I well recollect having gone inside the Krishnabai Temple over the same ground as is described in the complaint of the jurors published in the *Mahratta*. I was only asked to remove my boots, but the guroo who took me in did not ask me anything about my caste as he knew I was not a Hindu.

Scores of others have gone into the same building, and we were astonished to hear about the complaint.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) A. ABDOOL WAHED.

To the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram.

Poona, June 9.

Dear Sir,—I remember having gone inside the temple at Mahableshwar with many friends up the sources of the rivers. The guroo took me in, and showed me the whole place. I distributed many times money to the poojarees and guroos there.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) COOVERJEE ARDASER,
Late Mail Contractor.

To the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram.

June 6.

My dear Mr. Fazulbhoy,—I am in receipt of your letter. Yes, what you have heard is correct. I have visited the Mahableshwar temples twice—once in 1885, and again in 1887. I was accompanied by two or three Mahomedan friends, on each occasion, one of them being Mr. Esmail Hajee Alarakya, of Poona. We were allowed free range of the whole place. We first went to the lower kund, and then right up to the cow's head, out of which water comes out. The guroo showed us all the five holes and mentioned the names of each river.

Before going up to the cow's head and the sources of the rivers, we were asked to take out our shoes. We took them off. Nobody objected to our going near the sources of the rivers. We gave the guroo small bakshish. They well knew that we were all Mahomedans. I know half-a-dozen other Mahomedans who have gone inside the temple, and some Parsees also. If you require more information I shall be glad to give you.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) SULIMAN A. WAHED.

Poona, June 8.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your note I have no objection in stating that sometimes the guroos of the Mahableshwar temple take non-Hindus into the sanctuary with a view to make money from them. I have heard that one of the guroos was fined Rs. 10 last year for taking a certain European gentleman into the temple.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) GANPATRAO SITARAM, Mukadam,
To the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

Poona, June 9.

Dear Sir,—I have gone inside the temple at Mahableshwar several times on different occasions up to the sources of the rivers. The guroo took me in and showed the cow's head, and the holes from which water flows.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW.

To the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram.

Dear Sir,—I have received your letter. I have been visiting the Mahableshwar temple during the last fifteen years, and with friends have often gone inside the Krishnabai Temple up to the Gao Mukh or head of cow, and also near the holes, which are called sources of rivers. Many others have gone into the place. I was asked to take off my shoes.

The guroo was paid only about two or four annas on each occasion for serving as a guide.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) JUSSAN H. HAJEE HOOSEIN.

To the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The unfortunate incident which of late is seriously commented on by the native press is the more unfortunate at the present moment when the feelings between the two great communities are not quite friendly. It is not my intention here to discuss the authority or otherwise of the particulars of the incident, but as a member of the Hindu community and as one who has known Mr. Baig for a very long time and has watched his career, it is due to me to come forward at this time to bear my disinterested testimony to the excellent qualities of head and heart he possesses. He has already made his name as one of the most educated and enlightened members of the Mahomedan community, and Government has shown its appreciation by appointing him to some of the most onerous and important posts in its gift. Mr. Baig has been in close touch with the Hindu community, and has thus acquired a thorough knowledge of the manners and customs of that community in which he has the largest number of his friends. As a Hindustani Educational Inspector, as a Dewan at Janjira, and Assistant Collector at Thana, he was very popular, and the services rendered by him when appointed as one of the Commissioners at Junagadh to settle a delicate matter are too well-known to need any mention here, and it is a noteworthy fact that in all the comments of the press no one has dared to ascribe any ill-intentioned motive to him as a knowledge of his antecedents would not warrant doing so. In private conversation I have on many occasions found that his religious views are of the most enlightened and tolerant character. It would not, therefore, stand to reason to impute to him motives similar to those which would prompt an illiterate member of his community to enter a sacred Hindu place to desecrate it. The very fact of his having dispensed with his beard and donned almost European dress is a sufficient proof that his religious views are not of the dogmatic orthodox character. In fact, those who know the inner man would sincerely regret that the incident has been taken in a distorted light and is commented on in the manner it is done. It is, however, to be hoped, that Government would not be led away by the comments of the press, for that would undoubtedly contribute a good deal towards awakening the feelings of unfriendliness which are being lulled into those of amity. It would not be politic at this time to make much of this incident, as any humiliation of Mr. Baig resulting as a consequence from the present case would be looked upon as undeserved and improper by the enlightened portion of the two communities.—Yours, &c.,

A HINDU.

THE MONSOON FORECAST.

THE *Gazette of India* publishes a memorandum on the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India and the abnormal features of the weather in India during the past five months, with a forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains of 1894.

The present memorandum is drawn up in accordance with the practice of the past eleven years, and includes, firstly, a brief summary of the information received from various officers relating to the snowfall of the past winter or cold weather in the Afghan mountains and the Himalayan area; secondly, a statement of the chief peculiarities or abnormal features of the meteorology of India during the past five months; and thirdly, a forecast of the probable character of the approaching south-west monsoon rains based on this information.

The forecast is based in part on the snowfall information and on the abnormal features of the weather during the past five months, and in part on a comparison with the meteorology of the previous thirty years, so far as it is available. It has hence been drawn up carefully after a consideration of all the available information, but it should, to use the words of the Famine Commission report, "be used with due caution."

It is necessary to point out that the forecast is a statement of probabilities and not of certainties, and that it is liable to error from the limitation and uncertainty of part of the data on which it is based. The monsoon forecasts, as at present issued, necessarily leave out of consideration two important points on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, viz.: (1) the probability of the occurrence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August; (2)

this makes no allowance for the remarkable and anomalous features of the period through which India is passing.

The abnormal features of the pressure, temperature, and other conditions of the present year are very strongly marked, and the probable effect of these in determining and modifying the rainfall of the approaching monsoon period are stated below. It should, however, be remarked that in drawing up the forecast if too large or too small a weight or value be given to any one of these abnormal conditions, the divergence of the forecast from the actual will be greater in a year like the present year than in ordinary years.

The peculiar features of the meteorology of the cold weather months of 1894 in India were—

(1) Heavier precipitation in the plains of Northern India and in the Western Himalayas during the months of January, February, and March than usual. The precipitation was abnormal in one important respect, viz., that it occurred as rain to much higher levels than usual.

(2) Increased snowfall on the higher and interior ranges of the Western Himalayas, more especially in Kashmir.

(3) Decreased snowfall in the Eastern Himalayas in January and February.

(4) Temperature in March was in moderate defect and pressure in slight excess in North-Western India, and temperature was in moderate excess and pressure in moderate defect in North-Eastern India.

The snow accumulation at the beginning of the winter of 1893-94 was probably about normal in amount. On account of the unusual character of the precipitation during the winter there was undoubtedly in February a large excess of snow in the interior of the Punjab and Kashmir Himalayas; but as pointed out above, this has probably chiefly added to the depth of the snow in the ordinary area of perpetual snow and the intermediate valleys, and has not given a large extension of snow clad surface, except perhaps to the north-wards in Thibet. The conditions in India in the month of March show fully that the influence of the snow accumulation at the end of the winter was very slight. Snow has fallen to some extent in both the Western and Sikkim Himalayas during the past two months. The few reports that have been received do not indicate to what extent this has modified the pre-existing conditions; but so far as can be judged from the statements, the snowfall during the past two months has not appreciably altered the character of the snowfall accumulation in the interior.

This inference from the reports themselves is confirmed by the character of the weather in India during the past two months. The conditions of pressure and temperature in April were very approximately normal, but with a slight tendency towards more strongly marked hot weather conditions than usual in Northern India. It was in fact a transitional month between a month somewhat cooler and more disturbed than usual, and a month of very strongly marked hot and dry weather conditions in May. The following summarizes the chief features of the month of May:

(1) Deficient pressure on the average over the whole of India.

(2) Very deficient pressure locally in Northern India accompanying temperature largely in excess, more especially in West Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur. The local deficiency of pressure was greatest in that part of Northern India adjacent to the area of least snowfall in the Himalayas, and in which temperature was most largely in excess.

(3) Increased pressure locally in the western half of the Peninsula, Gujarat, Cutch, and South-West Rajputana.

These local conditions (the most marked during the past fifteen years) will undoubtedly modify the rainfall distribution of the south-west monsoon considerably. They will probably determine the Bay current more largely than usual towards Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal, and the Bombay current more to the Central Provinces, Central India, and the North-Western Provinces, and less to Upper India (except perhaps the immediate neighbourhood of the hills) than usual.

The mean position of the trough of low pressure will very probably be further north than usual on the average of the whole period.

The conditions in India during the past three months are on the whole favourable, and indicate that it is probable the monsoon currents will be at least of normal strength. The information received up to date from ships and other sources of information of the conditions in the neighbouring seas, and more especially in the northern half of the Indian Ocean, suggests that the south-east trades are not so strong this year as last, and that the conditions in the sea areas are not so favourable for a strong monsoon as they were last year.

It hence appears to be most probable that the monsoon currents will be of normal strength, and that the Bombay current is more likely to be above its normal strength than the Bay current. Assuming that the currents will be of normal strength, the comparison with previous years (more especially 1887, 1889, 1890, and 1892) indicates that it is most probable they will set in about the normal time on both the Bengal and Bombay Coasts. The Bombay current is more likely to be slightly retarded than the Bengal current, and there is a slight probability it may not be so strong as usual in June.

The following is a statement of the inferences respecting the character and distribution of the south-west monsoon rains of 1894 from the comparison of the antecedent conditions of the present year with those of previous years, and based chiefly on the facts and data stated above:

(1) Snowfall conditions in the Western Himalayas and the Afghan Mountains and the pressure conditions in India are favourable to the establishment of at least normal monsoon currents in India. The conditions in the Indian seas are very imperfectly known, but appear to indicate that the currents will most probably not be much above their normal strength. It is, however, very probable that they will at least be of normal strength. The Arabian Sea current will probably be established about its normal time on the Bombay Coast in the second week of June, but there is a slight probability it may be weak during the month of June. The current will probably advance into the interior more rapidly than usual.

(2) Conditions are on the whole favourable to the prevalence of monsoon currents of at least normal strength in the Bay of Bengal. The rains will probably be established about the normal period in Bengal.

(3) Pressure conditions are very favourable in Bengal and to a somewhat less extent in Burma. It is hence probable that Bengal will receive normal to abundant rainfall, and that the rainfall will most probably be in excess in Assam, East and North Bengal, and Bihar, and normal or in slight defect in West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and perhaps Orissa. The rainfall in Upper Burma will probably be normal or in slight to moderate excess, and in Lower Burma normal or in slight defect.

(4) Conditions in the North-Western Provinces are on the whole favourable. The rainfall on the average of the whole province will most probably be normal. The rainfall will probably be in excess in the eastern and submontane districts, but may be in defect in the southern and western districts.

(5) Conditions are not very favourable for the greater part of the Punjab. The rainfall will probably be less than usual in the western and perhaps the central districts, but will probably be normal in the submontane districts.

(6) Conditions are also unfavourable in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, and West Rajputana, and it is very probable that these areas will have deficient rainfall. In Eastern Rajputana the rainfall will either be normal or in slight defect, depending largely upon the actual strength of the Bombay current.

(7) Conditions are on the whole favourable in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, and Hyderabad. It is hence probable that they will receive at least normal rainfall. The conditions are most favourable in Berar, the western and north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and there is hence a slight probability they may receive rainfall in moderate to considerable excess of the normal.

(8) A comparison of the conditions in Southern India and the Carnatic with those of similar years indicates that the rainfall will probably be below the average, more especially in the southern districts. It is, however, very difficult to forecast for this part of India, as rain in Southern India during the monsoon proper occurs chiefly during the intervals of breaks in the rains of Northern India, and is hence essentially of irregular occurrence.

It should be noted that the preceding probabilities are obtained on the assumption that the currents will be approximately normal in strength.

The general conclusion is that the rainfall may be deficient to a moderate extent in Sind, Cutch, West and Central Punjab, West Rajputana, and perhaps Kathiawar; that it will very probably be at least normal in amount in the northern half of the Peninsula, the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, Assam, and perhaps Burma, and may be in moderate to largish excess in Bengal, Assam, and Upper Burma. The amount of the deficiency and the extent of the area of deficiency in North-Western India will depend very largely upon the strength of the Bombay current. On the supposition of a normal or strong current, it will most probably not be serious.

It is too early to estimate the probability of a longish break in the rains in July or August, but there are no indications as yet of such an event.

It should be noted that in the preceding statement, when it is stated that an event is probable, the chances in its favour are at least 5 to 2, and, when very probable, at least 5 to 1.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

During the present season the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers are carrying about seven thousand peasant emigrants from the port of Odessa for the Amour, and chiefly for the Ussuri district. Since 1861 emigrants to the Amour and littoral provinces are accorded special advantages. Crown land to the amount of about 250 acres per family is allotted under the condition of a free use of the land for the first twenty years with the right of buying it, or after the lapse of that period of paying a rent fixed by the State. In those cases where the emigrant may desire to acquire more land than that allotted to a single family, he can immediately do so by slight payments. The emigrant is freed from the payment of taxes and State service for twenty years, and from the payment of rural taxes for three years These advantages naturally attract settlers to the Amour.

The following is reported from Neisse, in Prussian Silesia:—One[illegible]P—, a young artisan, was returning, with his bride to his home from the Registrar's Office, where the civil contract of marriage had been carried out, when an officer of justice suddenly took possession of the lady. The reason was that while the wedding was being solemnised she had removed a watch from the possession of one of the witnesses to the marriage contract. It remains to be seen whether her mind had become distraught by excess of joy, and this is to be decided by an examination of her mental condition.

Signora Maria Forzani, a noted bicyclist, has made the journey from Turin to Milan on her bicycle in eight hours and a-half, with one hour's delay at Novara, when she was feted in passing by the Veloce Club. The distance from Turin to Milan is 150 kilometres.

In an interview which the representative of a Berlin paper has had with one of the English Fire-Brigade officers who have been visiting that city, the latter said—"Berlin has long been known to be a model school for the fireman. Former observations, and especially the manœuvres which we have attended, lead us to believe that the Berlin Fire-Brigade is unrivalled as regards organization, discipline, and instruction in matters pertaining to the service. As regards its implements, engines, and horses, however, other fire-brigades are able to compete with it. We yesterday quite unexpectedly visited a division on the Hafenplatz. The Chief Officer gave the alarm signal, and in twenty-two seconds a troop was perfectly ready to leave." Up till now the Amsterdam Fire-Brigade has taken the first place for dispatch, they taking only twenty-six seconds to muster.

The large trade in English-made threshing machines, which for many years past has enjoyed the position of a foreign monopoly in Russia, is threatened with an American competition. The Commissioners representing the Ministries of Agriculture and of Imperial Domains at the late Chicago Exposition, were struck by the productive powers of certain American threshing machines, and on the favourable report of these gentlemen, the Minister of Agriculture has ordered a number of the machines which are to be subjected to practical tests. Should they prove to be all that is claimed for them, the Government will order a large consignment for the Imperial domains, and further recommend them to the provincial agricultural societies and to the large grain producers. If the import of American machines of this description be protected by the Ministry, the British manufacturers will be seriously handicapped. The duty on English agricultural machinery is excessively heavy. For instance, a Lincolnshire-made set of threshing machinery, with a 10 h.p. portable engine, costs 240*l.*, and the duty imposed by the Russian Customs amounts to 100*l.*, besides other incidental expenses in the clearing of the shipment, &c.

The Anti-Gambling League is really too good. It is not going to put down horse-racing. It even recognizes the fact that there is nothing illegal in owning, training, or running horses, and that the law has nothing to say against the grand-stands, paddocks, and such places. But its gorge rises at the betting-rings, and the League means to prosecute a firm which leases a racecourse, on the count of keeping an enclosure for purposes of wagering. Doubtless the League has a great deal of money to spend in law costs; and the world will listen with interest to the strained arguments, to the persuasive subtleties of counsel on both sides. The case will certainly go to the Lords—(which fact we suggest as an argument to the hand of those who would abolish the Second Chamber; it is as logical and sound as their best)—and the League will have difficulties of interpretation and difficulties of proof, with which we wish it no luck. Does it not stand to reason that, since racing itself is too popular to be attacked, gamblers will find some means of dodging the zeal of fanaticism? Parliament may legislate itself black in the face, but people will bet if they want to, and not all the Leagues in the world can stop them.

The Imperial Federation Defence Committee, which appears to have taken up the mantle of the late Imperial Federation League, has commenced operations by the issue of a pamphlet, to which we have already referred, entitled "The Colonies and Maritime Defence." Logically the case put forward is complete. The Colonies with one-seventh of the trade of the Empire contribute only one-ninetieth of the cost of protecting that trade. The population of the colonies is one quarter, their revenue nearly half of the population and revenue of the United Kingdom. Is it or is it not reasonable that under these circumstances the colonies should make some serious contribution to the cost of the maritime defence of the Empire? The I. F. D. C. thinks it is reasonable, and in support of their view they are able to quote such distinguished authorities as the late Mr. Dally, of New South Wales; Mr. James Service, ex-Premier of Victoria; Mr. Patterson, the present Premier; and Sir Julius Vogel. It is well that the case of the United Kingdom should be fairly put forward; it is too frequently ignored.

In connection with the rumours of an intention at Munich to put an end to the peculiar state of affairs caused by the hopeless condition of King Otto, and to make the Prince Regent Luitpold King, a Berlin correspondent writes:—It has been pointed out that the continuance of the Regency in the present times, with their destructive political tendencies, must greatly injure the monarchical idea in general. It is a matter of course that the existence of any such intention will be contradicted as long as possible—that is to say, until the accomplished fact makes further denials unnecessary. This lies in the delicate nature of the matter. One must not forget that the official dethronement of King Otto would more or less involve a violation of the principles of the Monarchical Legitimists—principles which certainly are an anachronism at the end of the nineteenth century, but are nevertheless among the political household furniture of Conservatives in general.

It seems now decided (says the *St. James's Gazette*) that the accouchement of the Duchess of York is to take place at White Lodge, whither the Princess and the Duke go on a prolonged visit. The White Lodge is situated in the middle of Richmond Park, about a mile from Sheen Gate, and stands off the main road. It is quite possible to sit out in the garden without being overlooked, and the proximity of the park will admit of walks and drives without the ever-present stare of obstrusive loyalty. Another advantage of the White Lodge is that it is within an easy drive of London.

The last American census instalment gives useful statistics as to the conjugal condition in the United States, this being the first time these particular data have been presented. Of the entire population in June, 1890, 37,129,564, or 59·29 per cent., were single. The married numbered 22,331,424, or 35·66 per cent. There were 2,970,052, or 4·74 per cent., widowed, and 120,996, or 0·20 per cent., divorced; while the condition of 70,214, or 0·11 per cent., is described as unknown. As regards sex divisions there were more married and single males than females, but many more widowed and divorced women than men. The number of divorced persons was greatest in the north central division, including the great block of States from the lakes and the Canadian border down to Kansas and Missouri, and was least in the Western States from Colorado to the Pacific.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy.)

A SON SUING HIS FATHER FOR ORNAMENTS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE PUNTHAKEE AND ANOTHER VS. MUNCHERJEE BOMONJEE PUNTHAKEE.

The first plaintiff and his wife Mehirbanoo brought this suit against the defendant, their father of the first plaintiff, to recover judgment for Rs. 7,000, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum, with annual rest, from the 14th March, 1888; and that it might be declared that the monies standing to the first plaintiff's credit in the defendant's books are the monies of the plaintiffs, and that they are entitled to receive them in order to expend them on ornaments for the second plaintiff, or that the defendant might be ordered to deliver to plaintiffs ornaments of a value equal to the amount standing to the first plaintiff's credit; that the defendant might be ordered to pay damages, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that the defendant is the father of the first plaintiff, and is the sole proprietor of the firm of Bomonjee Muncherjee in Bombay. The first plaintiff was married in the year 1888 to the second plaintiff, and on the occasion of his marriage, the defendant, in accordance with Parsee custom, agreed to present to the plaintiff and his wife ornaments of the value of Rs. 7,000; but as the defendant did not wish to expend the money in ornaments at the time, it was agreed that the amount should remain as a deposit with the defendant's firm and should be paid to the plaintiffs with interest at 4 per cent. per annum when the monies were demanded for the purpose of getting the ornaments made. The defendant in the meanwhile was to keep the monies as a depository and trustee for the plaintiffs; and accordingly gave them a note on his firm, and the latter gave the first plaintiff an acknowledgment, dated 14th March, 1888. No money was actually paid by the defendant to the plaintiffs, or by the plaintiffs to the firm. The defendant had since kept the monies as agreed, and had in his books credited the first plaintiff with interest, and struck the balance every year. The plaintiffs, being desirous of getting ornaments made with the monies, demanded the same from the defendant by letters of 9th and 22nd March, 1894, to which the defendant had sent no reply.

The defendant, in his written statement, denied his liability to pay the amount sued for. He admitted that he gave to the first plaintiff the note referred to, and that his firm gave the first plaintiff the acknowledgment. Defendant considered it unnecessary to send any reply to the plaintiff's demand which he was not bound to comply with. The first plaintiff was, at the time of his marriage, of the age of twenty-four years; and he and his brothers, who are the sons of the defendant by his second wife, had behaved in an undutiful manner towards the defendant, and had not tried to earn their livelihood, but had for many years been a burden upon him, and had occupied a portion of his house against his will, and refused to vacate the same when required to do so. The defendant denied that he ever constituted himself a trustee of the monies claimed, and under the circumstances which had happened, he denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to the relief claimed. The claim, if any, was barred by limitation, and should be dismissed with cost.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the defendant, applied that the case be transferred to the long cause list, or in the alternative for an order for the "de bene esse" examination of the defendant, who had a defence to make. He was an old man of eighty-one years and was extremely feeble, and suffering from gout as would be seen from the medical certificate produced in court.

Mr. Lang, in opposing the application, said the defendant had in the correspondence admitted that he had no defence to make to the suit. The learned counsel said there was no need for making an order for a "de bene esse" examination of the defendant, who was strong and healthy, and was moving in and out of the house. The affidavits shewed that he had been to Naigaum more than once, and that he attended the office regularly.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that the question for the court to decide was one which lay between a medical man's certificate and a layman's word. The plaintiff was adverse to the interests of the learned counsel's client, and his statement was not entitled to the weight which should attach to the medical certificate.

His lordship, in disposing of the application, said there was nothing in the medical certificate to shew that the defendant was in a bad state of health or unable to move out of his house. He might have been suffering from gout some years ago, but the affidavits of the other side shewed that he was in the habit of going out of the house. His lordship, therefore, refused Mr. Kirkpatrick's application, and the case was ordered to be taken up in its turn.

Mr. Kirkpatrick asked for a postponement of the hearing till Thursday, but this application was also refused.

Mr. Lang said it would take three-quarters of an hour to bring the defendant to court in a victoria.

A postponement was, however, granted till 3 p.m.

At the sitting of the court after luncheon, the hearing of the case was taken up. Mr. Lang opened the pleadings, reading the plaint and written statement, after which issues were raised. The plaintiff was examined in support of the allegations of the plaint.

In cross-examination by Mr. Kirkpatrick, plaintiff admitted that he had been supported by his father before and since his marriage. He had been wholly dependent upon his father and had no other means of livelihood. The agreement with his father was made two days before the marriage in the presence of the plaintiff's mother, his sisters, and his brothers. On the day of the marriage, his father gave him a note on the firm, which he handed to his father two days after the marriage. Plaintiff was never paid any interest due on the note.

To Mr. Lang: Dinshaw, who wrote the note, is my half-brother and manages the business of the firm.

Mr. Lang said that was the case for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Kirkpatrick argued that the claim, assuming that it was a good one, was clearly barred. There was nothing of a trust in the transaction. It was only a gift from the father to the son, and there was nothing in the transaction to take it away from the operation of the Limitation Act. The father had never so acted as to constitute himself a trustee for the son; there was no actual lodgement of money; and there was no trust. The father was not a banker; and there was nothing to show that he divested himself of control over the Rs. 7,000, and constituted himself a trustee in respect of it. If the note was a cheque, still the note was barred. The learned counsel cited several authorities in support of his arguments; and asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Dinshaw Muncherjee Punthakee, a son of the defendant, on being shown the note, said that the body of it was written by a mehta, and that it was signed by his father. The first note was the only authority for writing the second note. When plaintiff brought the first note, witness got the mehta to write out a receipt in the usual form and signed it. Defendant was not present at the writing of the second document. The ledger account in the book was in the handwriting of the mehta.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, witness said his father had been brought to court in the afternoon. Witness had not been on speaking terms with the plaintiff, because he used abusive language. Witness did not attend the plaintiff's marriage.

To Mr. Kirkpatrick: Witness did not attend the marriage, because his step-mother told him his presence was not desired.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said this was the case for the defendant.

Mr. Lang submitted that it was clear upon the evidence that the money was held by the defendant in trust for his son and his daughter-in-law. The note was passed by defendant and was held by him in trust, to be paid when demanded. When the amount was entered in the firm's books, and interest was allowed on it, the defendant created a trust and constituted himself a trustee in respect of it. He now wanted to repudiate the trust; but the learned counsel contended that his client was clearly entitled to a decree for the amount.

His Lordship took time to consider his decision.

One of the most interesting of the numerous old Westmoreland castellated mansions is in the market. Augill Castle is situated in the Stammore Fells, close to Kirkby Stephen. It contains some fine old oak panelling, and has lately been renovated and made fit for occupation, but previously, for nearly half a century, it had been unoccupied, and consequently it fell into a dilapidated state.

M. Johnson, who died suddenly of heart disease, the other day, at his residence in the Fulham-road, had represented the Paris *Figaro* in London for nearly forty years, having been sent over by the late M. Willemessant, the founder of the paper. In spite of his English name he was a thorough Frenchman. Indeed, he could hardly speak our language, and it is doubtful whether he understood it. He certainly contrived to pass nearly the whole of his life among us without deigning to learn anything whatever of our social manners or institutions. It was this absence of qualities that made his letters so amusing, and even so instructive. One could always learn from him exactly what the average *boulevardier* thought or felt on English questions. Personally, he was a short, plump, grey old gentleman—he had passed the limit of threescore and ten—by no means unamiable when he chose to expand, but with little of that talent for *causerie* which is characteristic of his compatriots. He had exerted himself a great deal on behalf of Mdlle. Yvette Guilbert.

THE ENFACEMENT OF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The *Government Gazette* published the following letter dated Simla, the 8th June, 1894, from Mr. Stephen Jacob, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Comptroller and Auditor General:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your etter No. 1223-D., dated the 27th March 1894, on the subject of the payment of interest on Government Promissory Notes which have been enfanced for such payment in England, but on which the last Indian endorsement has not been certified.

2. In the Notification in this Department, No. 61, dated the 12th November 1858, laying down the rules for the enfacement of rupee paper for the payment of interest in London, it was provided that notes should be so enfaced only at Calcutta, and that notes bearing any endorsement must be renewed in the name of the then holder before being enfaced. It was also expressly stipulated that "any endorsement made in India of an enfaced note will not be recognised in England."

3. By a later Notification No. 79, dated the 15th September 1859, the provision as to the renewal of notes before enfacement was modified; and it was provided that holders of notes transferred for payment of interest to Bombay or Madras might "have such notes enfaced and registered by the Accountant General, Bombay (or Madras, as the case may be), on the condition that a certificate be affixed on the back of such notes by the Accountant General of the Presidency concerned that all existing endorsements have been examined by him and are valid and correct, and that the note itself is genuine and outstanding; and on the understanding that no endorsement made subsequently to the date of the Accountant General's certificate will be recognised in England."

4. This later order did not expressly refer to Calcutta, but since its issue the recognised practice in Calcutta, as in Madras and Bombay, has been for the Public Debt Office to certify to the genuineness of the notes and of the endorsements, if any, upon them at the time of enfacement for payment of interest in London, renewal being effected only when desired by the holder or when necessary for any special reason.

5. It now appears from a letter, dated the 16th January 1894, from the Chief Accountant, Bank of England, to your address, that a very large number of the notes lodged at the Bank do not bear the prescribed certificate as to the correctness of the endorsement; and that as the Bank considered that the refusal to recognise uncertified endorsements might occasion trouble, it has hitherto admitted the notes on such evidence as could be procured in England of the genuineness of the endorsements. The Bank has however, now raised the question whether its present practice is correct or whether it would be justified, and would be carrying out the wishes of the Government of India, in refusing to pay interest on notes on which the last Indian endorsement has not been duly certified.

6. I am to point out that the practice followed by the Bank of England as stated in the Chief Accountant's letter is not only irregular and not in accordance with the prescribed rules, but is also open to objection, since it is desirable that the genuineness of endorsements made in India should be decided in this country; the practice now brought to notice must in some cases operate with unfairness, as the proof required by the Bank might be easily obtainable in some cases, while in others it would not be possible to furnish it without a reference to India. The Government of India have accordingly decided that the practice should cease, and that in accordance with the authorised procedure notes on which the last Indian endorsement has not been certified should not be recognised in England.

7. The Government of India recognise the fact that the sudden cessation of the existing practice, however irregularly it has been allowed to grow up, might cause some incovenience, and have accordingly decided that notice should be given in the form of the prescribed certificate of endorsement that endorsements made in India after the date of the certificate will not be recognised in England. The two followig forms of notice are now prescribed by the Government of India for this purpose; and I am to request that in future one or other of the forms may be stamped on all Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in England, Form A being used for notes bearing endorsements and From B for clean notes:

A.

Certified that the above endorsement ha been examined, valid and correct, and that the note is genuine and outstanding. Any endorsement made in India subsequent to the date of this certificate will not be recognised by the Bank of England (vide Goverament of India Notifications No. 61, dated the 12th November 1858, and No. 79, dated the 15th September 1859).

Dated 189 , Superintendent

B.

Certified that this note is genuine and outstanding. Any endorsement made in India will not be recognised by the Bank of England (vide Government of India Notifications No. 61, dated the 12th November 1858, and No. 79, dated the 15th September 1859).

8. I am to add that the attention of the Bank of England will be invited to the rules on the subject as laid down in 1858 and 1859, and the Bank will be requested to give notice of the above orders in such manner as may appear most suitable on the occasion of the next payment of interest upon, and to return under objection all notes in which the rule as to endorsements in India is infringed, unless the endorsements have been previously recognised under the practice described in paragraph 5.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 2nd June 1894, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888:—Firmin Delangle, residing at Lyon, in the Republic of France, Gentleman, for improvements relating to the preservation of alimentary and other organic substances; Ernest Oscar Mawson, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Poona, Bombay: for the manufacture of an artificial leather to be called "Tanoleum"; William Baker Hartridge, of 6, Sainfoin Road, Balham, in the county of Surrey, England, engineer, for an improvement in artificial fuel blocks; Charles A. Kellgrien, 42, Garden Reach, Calcutta, for a new and improved soda-water or aerating machine to be called "The Challenge"; Henry Edward Keymer, of Cossipore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, mechanical engineer, and Bahary Loll Pyne, of Calcutta, aforesaid, merchant for machinery and plant for husking paddy and other grain, and so preparing them for sale which they designate as "Keymer's Patent for husking grain, etc."; Arthur Walter Pigott, of Upper Esplanade, Sandgate, in the Colony of Queensland, engineer, for improvements in Axles and Axle-boxes for Railway Rolling Stock.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each; Thomas Alva Eeison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, electrician, for "improvements in Phonographs and Phonograms" (From 30th April 1894 to 29th April 1895); Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, in the United States of America, electrician, for "Improvements in Phonogram blanks and Phonograms and Processes of making the same." (From 30th April 1894 to 29th April 1895;) Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, electrician, for "improvements in methods and apparatus for recording and reproducing sound and for preparing surfaces for receiving sound records and in materials or compositions for such surfaces." (From 30th April 1894 to 29th April 1895); Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, electrician, for "improvements in phonographs." (From 30th April 1894 to 29th April 1894,); Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the Country of Essex, and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, electrician, for "improvements in apparatus for recording and reproducing sound, and in surfaces for receiving such sound records and methods of making and using such surfaces." (From 30th April 1894 to 29th April 1895); Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, electrician, for "improvements in Phonographs or apparatus for recording and reproducing sound, in devices used in and in connection with such apparatus, and in Phonogram blanks or surfaces for receiving the sound records, and in methods of making and using such surfaces." (From 30 April 1894 to 29th April 1895.)

The United Service Club, generally known to all but its own members as the "Senior," has (the *World* says) introduced such a change into its constitution as is almost unprecedented in the history of clubs. From henceforth all officers who have reached the rank of lieutenant are to be eligible for election, and all captains in the Army. It will probably do a great deal of good to the "Senior," as hitherto many young officers, while waiting for their qualification for admission, have become members of the Junior Army and Navy, in St. James's-street, where they were content to abide for years.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR SALTER PYNE.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks: The hero of the hour in Anglo-Afghan politics is Sir Salter Pyne, and, in spite of the depreciatory and rather jealous remarks of Dr. Leitner, every sensible person seems to be agreed in thinking his services to India, England and Afghanistan, to be really very valuable. His mission is essentially a mission of peace, and his methods of introducing civilization into the dominions of the Ameer are entirely different from those employed in the dark continent, where the inhabitants are taught to dread and hate the quick-firing machine-gun and other modern engines of destruction, not, to make them and use them for preserving their independence and nationality. We are glad to note that there is not in England, any longer any short-sighted jealousy at seeing the Afghan learn modern ways and modern arts, of war and of peace; for it is an indication of the recognition of the value of a friendly Afghanistan, in opposing the downward march of the Northern Bear.

THE OXFORD INDIAN INSTITUTE.

The *Gujarat Mitra* writes: We cannot over-rate the importance of the Indian Institute in connexion with one of the most famous seats of modern learning in Europe. We congratulate Sir Monier Williams—the celebrated author of *Indian Wisdom*—on the success that has after all attended his efforts for an extension of the Indian Section. Those of our Indian princes—and we are glad to find that the name of the Prince of Gondal figures so prominently amongst them—could not make a better use of the riches in their possession. We wish the Institute all success and its esteemed old promoter—who by the way is reported to have presented it with his oriental library—many years of useful career in the domains of Indian philosophic and religious literature.

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS QUESTION.

The *Gujerati* discourses: The appearance of the Blue Book on the question of simultaneous examinations need cause no disappointment, because the decision of the Provincial and Supreme governments had already been anticipated in this country. The old, hackneyed arguments about the safety of British rule have once more been repeated, though their hollowness has been exposed a thousand times by Indian politicians. The 'term' safety is a relative and elastic term. Any departure from the present unnatural system is looked upon by those who are deeply interested in its maintenance as a threat to the integrity of the Indian Empire. While the sons of the soil who have an inherent right to associate themselves in the administration of the country regard [illegible]mittance as incompatible with the stability of Brit[illegible] in the East. The present financial embarrassments are due principally to the unnatural system of excluding indigenous talent and utilizing a costly foreign agency.

THE MAHABLESHWAR INCIDENT.

The *Dinbandhu* remarks: Mr. Mirza Ali Baig having made more than sufficient amends for his visit to the Mahableshwar temple, a lenient policy towards the erring official, on the part of the Dakshani Hindu Press appears to be the most dignified course to follow. Love begets love, and in a nation proved of the virtue of toleration, an attitude of forgiveness would look more graceful. If the precincts of sacred places of Hindu worship are guarded as scrupulously as those of the Mahomedans, a regrettable occurrence of this kind would not have been possible; but as matters stand the tolerant spirit of the Hindu religion allows ample latitude for approaching famous shrines, as witness the particular temple of Krishnabai which has given occasion for this unpleasant incident. Non-Hindus have heretofore been freely allowed to approach the shrine as far as the *nandi*—the progress further being dependent on the temper of the individual or the degree of temptation to gratify curiosity. As no insult was intended to the feelings of the community, and this we may well believe even without the confession so frankly made, nothing is gained by pegging away at the incident except keeping alive the embittered feelings already existing between the two communities.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* speaks ominously of the present situation: Our views on the present situation are fully in accord with those of the *Indian Mirror*, our Calcutta contemporary, who writes with a full knowledge and ripe experience of the events of the last ten years. We, too, have from time to time iterated and reiterated in these columns the reasons of the present unrest. These are not to be found either in riots or cow-killing agitation or other equally absurd official legends. The real root of the unrest may be distinctly traced to the irresponsible despotism prevailing in the empire coupled with barefaced injustice, the trampling of rights and the almost total want of sympathy with the people. Those who call themselves "shepherds of State" ought to be the first to be beware of coming tempests and discover the best means to avert them. They have only to put their finger on the right spot of the political malady to get it cured at once. To diagnose the disease is half the cure. But unfortunately the disease is ignored, while a variety of absurd guesses are made, which simply display the ignorance of those who pretend to cure. Let us devoutly hope that our rulers will be wise betimes and allay the present discontent.

The *Indian Spectator* writes: The smearing of trees after exercising the wit of several experinced personages and calling forth a variety of explantions, is very near a satisfactory solution, it seems. We are not prepared to declare at this stage that the explanation of a wide-spread organisation, in which the twenty *Sadhus* play a prominent figure, must be rejected in its entirety. It may turn out, for aught we know, to be quite false and misleading. But the fact of such an explanation has been a significance in these days which ought not to be overlooked. That such an explanation has been at all suggested proves that there are minds, to which a large and wide-spread organisation like the one whose existence is vouched for, is not beyond the bounds of probability. The idea, at least, must be familiar to some individuals, though the realisation might be distant or difficult. This much moral the Government may draw for itself from the incident and what has transpired in connection with it. It is not to be doubted that there is a soreness of feeling among large numbers of the Hindu community which is the result of the impression they have got that in the matter of the killing of the cow, the Government officials are disposed for the most part to side with the Mahomedans. Such an impression, we are bound to say, does pervail. In a matter of this kind, a false impression does as much mischief as one that is founded on indisputable facts. We may, proceed a step further, and state that some Government officers have been unwise enough to show a marked or covert and yet unmistakable, leaning on one side, instead of behaving with perfect nutrality. Whatever may be the general, abstract utterances of the local or Viceregal Government on this subject, when a concrete question is presented to it for final decision, it is in ninety-nine cases out of hundred influenced by the opinions of the administrative officer on the spot. This is too well known to the people. Therefore it is that these abstract expressions of resolves to be firm and even-handed allay no mistrust, and inspire no confidence.

The *Subodha Patrika* states: But till this tree smearing mystery is completely solved, it is not unlikely that sensational accounts will be forthcoming now and then of something very dark being brewed against the Government in the secret quarters of native society. One such account which obtained a short currency has already been discredited. It is probable, however, that a fresh draft will be made before long on wild speculation to produce another sensation. When public feeling is exercised and kept on the *qui-vive* by persons who affect to penetrate through the mysterious signs to the meaning which they signify any account which has a fair amount of plausibility and dark signification about it, easily gains the ear of those who are perplexed by the mystery. But the sort of nervous interest displayed in the matter has a serious side to it. Any mischief mongers who should see how little of mystery suffices at this time to set the public a thinking may be induced to trade on the feeling to create a false scare for some objects of their own. The authorities have set themselves to inquire into the mystery and ascertain the truth of the explanations suggested.

THE UNVEILING OF DR. BLANEY'S STATUE.

Says the *Dinbandhu*: Dr. Blaney's Statue facing the Victoria Terminus and the Municipal Buildings, has been unveiled. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the crowd that thronged to witness the ceremony. The disinterested labours of this popular citizen in the cause of the people for many years, have been fitly rewarded at last both by Government, who have conferred on him the distinguished honour of a Companion of the Indian Empire and by the citizens themselves by voting him a statue in his lifetime.

The *Native Opinion* states. Last week's Saturday waw enjoyed by the public as a festive day as in the afternoon the ceremony of unveiling the statue was to be performed at the hands of our energetic Municipal Commissioner. Certainly the selection was a very happy one, as no one was more fitted than Mr. Acworth of course His Excellency the Governor excepted—to do the ceremony, as no one had more opportunities than he to study Dr. Blaney exactly and know him very well. The ceremony was performed amidst loud cheers of a very large gathering and was graced by a most eloquent and sweet address, for which our Municipal Commissioner is well known. As remarked by him, Dr. Blaney has already long used his faculties and virtues in the service of this city and we hope many years of similar service are yet left to him. We also hope, like Mr. Acworth, that after we will all have gone from this world, this monument may "look forth over the city he has loved so well, and recall to those who shall come after us a name which they will do to honor well as we do, and inspire them with an ambition to emulate his charity, his zeal, and if they can, his unselfishness, his benevolence, and his ability."

The *Gujerati* observes: The Committee of the Blaney Memorial Fund, the Municipal Corporation, the citizens of Bombay, and Dr. Blaney deserve to be heartily congratulated on the interesting ceremony, which Mr. Acworth so very ably performed, of unveiling Dr. Blaney's statue. It is located in perhaps the most conspicuous place in the city and its situation will for ever remind people of the signal services the Grand Old Man of the Corporation has done as a zealous and earnest councillor. Dr. Cawasjee gave an interesting account of the movement to perpetuate his memory and gave a graceful tribute of praise to his eminent qualities. Mr. Acworth never delivered a more enthusiastic, appropriate and eloquent speech than the one in which he portrayed with a master-hand Dr. Blaney's illustrious and unique career. The speech came from the Municipal Commissioner's heart and its conception reflects great credit on his undoubted literary talents. All the noteworthy features of Dr. Blaney's life, as a government servant, as an independent medical practitioner, as a philanthropist, as a publicist, and as a councillor were admirably hit off in a spirit of generous sympathy. The civic honour which he has received is a unique one in this city, and we join with Mr. Acworth in his hope that Dr. Blaney will be spared long to fight hard in the Corporation with his burning vehemence and thundering eloqcence.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The Hermione, a second-class cruiser of 4,360 tons, and 7,000 horse-power with natural draught, has lately gone through a most remarkably successful series of steam trials in the Channel off Plymouth. In unfavourable weather, for an eight hours' run, she exceeded her specified horse-power by 400 and her expected speed by just one knot, averaging exactly 19 knots, with an air pressure of 45 inches. At a subsequent trial some interesting results were obtained from the new steam and hand steering gear, supplied by Messrs. Harfield and Co., London. It worked with the same satisfactory results as in all previous vessels. The gear, which is on the compensating principle, has the advantage of acting with increased power in proportion as the load increases. At the trial it was tested both by steam and hand. By using steam the helm was put from amidships to hard a-starboard in seven seconds, and from hard a-starboard to hard a-port in sixteen seconds. The steam gear was disconnected, and the hand gear ready for use in twelve seconds. The hand wheel was put by six men from hard a-starboard to hard a-port in less than a minute, while in the Astrea, a sister ship, but fitted with the Admiralty gear, it recently took twelve men sixteen minutes to get the helm over from hard a-port to hard a-starboard. In the Hermione two men would have been amply sufficient to steer well and swiftly, as was proved in the Spartan, fitted on the same principle, but the officer in charge would not consent to less than six, which is half the usual number.

The French Naval Estimates for 1895 show that our neighbours, like ourselves, are anxious to increase as much as possible the strength and efficiency of their navy. The vote for 'personne' is considerably larger, the numbers of both officers and men being increased. It is interesting to note that while the vote for new construction, of which the details are not yet made public, is much larger, the charges for contract-built ships are reduced, which seems to show that the Government have not decided on the policy of devoloping to their utmost the private yards of the country. The French Mediterranean fleet is to be maintained at a strength of twenty-nine vessels including twelve battle-ships and three armoured cruisers, while the strength of torpedo-vessels of all classes in Mediterranean waters is to be kept at 104 in the coming year. In the Channel ports no less than 110 of these craft are to be kept in full or partial commission. 'A propos' French navy, it is interesting to note the publication in Paris of a work of naval strategy by Commandant Z. and H. Montechant, in which it is mainted that the present naval policy or France is based on faulty reasoning and the only hope for salvation for that country in a naval war with England would lie, not in her squadrons of battleships, but in her fast cruisers and in the proper organisation of a system of coast defence. This little book is full of original ideas, is exceedingly well-reasoned, and very interesting, and will repay study by all anxious to break new ground in the study of naval strategy.

The French Army Estimates for 1894-95 show an increase of 14,482,714 francs over those for the present year, the total sum asked for being 648,085,805 francs, as against 633,653,191 francs. Nearly the whole of the increase is directly due to the augmentation of the establishments, necessitating additional pay to the infantry to the amount of 8,287,140 francs, and to the cavalry 1,721,470 francs. For the same reason the cost of provisions, &c., shows an increase of 2,137,800 francs; fresh meat, 3,829,085 francs, and clothing, &c., 3,566,002 francs. The estimates for 1894 provided for a total peace strength of 27,820 officers and 509,481 men, whereas provision is now being taken for 28,054 officers and 544,057 men, being an increase in the active army of 225 officers and 34,576 men.

Herr Dowe, on his arrival in England, has fallen a prey to the interviewer, and been forced to give an account of the discovery of his bullet-proof coat to a representative of the "Westminster Gazette." The tailoring trade being bad he turned his attention to invention, and, after reading the accounts of the terrible effects of the new guns, resolved on finding a fabric that would resist powder and shot. Herr Dowe blended different materials with different metals, and took each new substance to a shooting range for the purpose of experimenting upon its durability. Even when the invention was complete it could not be utilised for lack of funds, but a sudden order for a bullet-proof coat from an officer who was going to Africa was turning point in the career of the ingenious tailor. Herr Dowe is now under contract to exhibit his coat in various cities of the world, and his life of struggling appears to be at an end.

There is an article in the North Atlantic Review this month by Madame Sarah Grand, author of The Heavenly Twins, in which some comments are made as to the morality of military officers. Those who have read Sarah Grand's works are aware that this eccentric lady has not a very high opinion of the 'naughty officer,' for in several of her stories he takes the place of the wicked nobleman, and becomes a convenient peg whereon to hang most of the vices. On this the "Broad Arrow" makes some remarks. Readers it observes hardly need be told that the average military officer is not quite so black as Sarah Grand is pleased to paint him, but apart from this particular point—which in truth is scarcely worth discussing—it is suggested in the article that morality and military efficiency are inseparably connected. Morality is perhaps rather a vague term, and it should be explained that purity—or something approaching to purity—is what really stands for morality in the view of this smart writer.

Madame Grand undoubtedly strains the argument too much in furtherance of her hobby. It will be readily admitted that a debauched or diseased man will not make so good a soldier or so efficient an officer as another of virtuous and temperate habits. But it does not do to go to exremes in arguments of this kind, and history fully bears out this assertion. Madame Grand quotes the reply of Moltke to King William. William was questioning his general as to the military capacity of the French officers, and asked his opinion as to what he considered would be the result of a war between the two countries. Moltke assured his king that he had nothing to fear, for, said he, every German officer has a military map on his walls, and every French officer an indecent picture. This of course was both sound and epigrammatical, but possibly Moltke's real meaning scarcely bears out the construction put upon it by Madame Grand.

The army of Cromwell was beyond question most efficient and well-disciplined. The bulk of the troopers were of "a religious turn," and we know that the Almighty was habitually appealed to by the victorious Cromwell. But the Cavaliers, dissolute as they were, equally brave and efficient, and it was chiefly the want of funds that led to the final defeat of Charles. Napoleon's armies were anything but virtuous, nor were the British troops under Wellington at all times conspicuously moral. Thus it might fairly be argued that morality has comparatively little to do with the fighting capacity of an army. It was Lord Collingwood, if we remember rightly, who used to give the bad characters the first opportunity of boarding the enemy.

A small State with great traditions has oftentimes to submit to cruel buffertings and affronts at the hands of States which have risen into importance on its ruins, as we see in the case of what was once an Empire—not merely that, but the greatest Empire in the world, poor little proud Portugal, the new Republic of Brazil. Of all the vast territories which Portugal claimed and governed without opposition hundreds of years ago there now remain under the rule of the House of Braganza-Coburg some 730,000 square miles in Africa, including the islands, with 4,500,000 people, while the Portuguese possessions in Asia have dwindled down to a few insignificant places in India and China of less than 8,000 square miles in area, and with a population of less than 1,000,000, the vast majority both in Africa and in Asia being coloured sometimes very dark indeed. The loss of Brazil was a consequence of the French invasion of Portugal, before which the Royal family fled for refuge in what was then a colony, afterwards an Empire, and now a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil, an enormous territory of more than 3,000,000 English square miles in extent, or five times the size of France or Germany with its twenty-five States and Alsace-Lorraine included; exceeding by more than a million square miles Russia in Europe, and being nearly half the size of the Asiatic dominions of the Czar. Marshal Floriano Peixoto appears to have had his head a little turned by his success in defeating the naval insurrection, feebly supported by a military movement on land and to have, in a very high-handed manner, broken off diplomatic relations with what was once the mother country, on grounds which seem altogether shallow and insufficient. The Portuguese men-of-war received on board the officers and men who threw up the sponge as Rio Janeiro, and who, if we are to judge of him by the acts of vengeance which have been recorded as his work in the news which has reached us from his capital, would have received short shift if they had fallen into the hands of the vindictive President of Brazil. The exact significance of the measure has yet to be determined. Some countries get on very well without diplomatic representation, and even the slap in the face which the United States of Venezuela administered to the British Empire by suspending diplomatic relations with us in 1887 has not perceptibly injured us. It has been as inoperative as the terrible course mentioned in the Ingoldsby Legend of the Jackdaw of Rheims. The peace of the world will not be interrupted by the breach between Brazil and Portugal.

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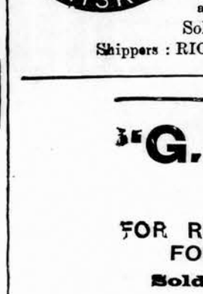

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